

THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LV.-NO. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 2737.

Entered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office, Phila.

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

PUBLICATION BOARD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For TERMS, see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

Not as I Am.

Not as I am, but with this plea,
That I might more like Jesus be,
And follow Him who died for me:
O Lamb of God, I come!

Not as I am, O heart of mine,
While walking in the light divine,
With life becoming more like Thine:
O Lamb of God, I come!

Not as I am—not tossed about,
But rising over sin and doubt;
No foes within, no fears without:
O Lamb of God, I come!

Not as I am, but free from fear,
With peaceful visions calm and clear,
Fortastes of heaven drawing near:
O Lamb of God, I come!

—William Lambie.

THE CENTENNIAL

AND

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF

Franklin and Marshall College.

The exercises connected with this important epoch in the history of Franklin and Marshall College, opened on Sunday morning, the 12th inst, at which time the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached in the College Chapel by the Rev. Thos. G. Apple, D. D., LL., President of the College. The following is an abstract of the sermon:

St. John xv: 6. For without (apart from) me ye can do nothing.

The service upon which we this day enter stands connected with an important epoch in the history of this college. It inaugurates the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of Franklin and the semi-centennial of the founding of Marshall College—two institutions that were united and consolidated in 1853, under the name and title Franklin and Marshall College. Such an epoch carries in it vast significance for the duties and responsibilities of the present hour. The events we commemorate in this centennial and semi-centennial anniversary were of no ordinary character in their original inception, and still more is their significance increased for our contemplation by the history that has grown forth from them. The founding of Franklin College had for its design the promotion of higher education among the German population of this commonwealth. Considering the character of the population of Pennsylvania at that time, which was composed largely of Germans who had fled from persecution in the Fatherland and their descendants, this event was fraught with the deepest interest and importance for the welfare of the State. And that this significance was realized at the time is evident from the character of the men who took part in the founding of Franklin College. Benjamin Franklin, we are told, was in a sense its "founder," and made it a liberal contribution. Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, contributed \$600; and Benjamin Rush, the prince of physicians, was not only a liberal patron, but an active promoter of the enterprise. In the list of its trustees are the names of Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Hon. Thos. McKean, LL.D., Govs. Snyder and Hiester, Gen. Muhlenberg, Hon. Robert Morris, Hon. George Clymer and many other eminent public men. In its faculty are the names of Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, Dr. William Hendel, Rev. F. V. Melsheimer. What the University of Pennsylvania was for the more eastern section and the English population, that Franklin College was to be for the infant section and the German population of the State.

Founding of Marshall College.

Of similar importance and significance was the founding of Marshall College a half century later. It was not a mere college in the ordinary sense of the term that was founded at Mercersburg, but an Anglo-German institution, adapted to the peculiar wants of the descendants of these early German citizens of Pennsylvania and their brethren throughout the country at large. This idea fully penetrated the men who labored and sacrificed in its founding, and the men who in its early history stood at its head as professors.

The events we commemorate impose a responsibility, not only upon the church under whose fostering care the college is mainly

conducted, but upon this city, within whose limits Franklin College was founded. Lancaster should feel honored in having been selected at that early day as the home for a college. It should feel complimented in having its founding among the notable events of its early history. The large German and American German population of the city and county should take pride in what was done here for the interests of higher education among their people.

There is no apology needed in asking the cultured people of this city to take interest in our college for its own sake and for the beneficial influence it silently exerts upon the community; but the appeal receives still more force when it is considered that through this older branch, Franklin and Marshall is peculiarly Lancaster's own institution, and its founding constitutes one of the most important of Lancaster's antiquities.

Some Words of Instruction.

With a sense of the dignity and solemnity of the occasion, I come now to speak some words of instruction and counsel in bidding farewell to this graduating class. Surely we cannot go wrong in taking as the basis of our remarks words addressed by Him who spoke as never man spoke to His disciples. Far be it from us with this wonderful mystery of the God-man in view to belittle the powers and capacities of man. He was created to be king and lord of the natural creation in the likeness and image of God. What limit is there to this power of intellect with which he is endowed, and what in all the natural universe can be compared to the power of his will? And yet great as he is in the boundless capacities of his being, he can actualize his true greatness and dignity and power only as he ever lives and acts in harmony with God. If he fails to be in harmony with this divine environment of his being, he is shorn of his strength and sinks into pitiable weakness, and becomes a wreck and ruin in the lowest depths of degradation, just because of his innate capacity for moral and spiritual exaltation. Only by the energy breathed into him by God in his creation can any man claim to possess any strength of intellect or will. Man's will can assert its Godlike power over his lower nature, only as it is quickened by the will of God. To deny this would be to make man his own God and contradict the universal sense he has of his dependence on the infinite and absolute, on God.

And it was equally true without argument or proof that this dependence, in order to actualize its proper end, must be one of harmony with the author of man's being. And this harmony must be voluntary. In this broad sense it is true that "without me ye can do nothing." These words are now to be applied as meaning that our lives must be in harmony with that of Jesus Christ, our glorified Lord and Saviour.

The Kingship of Christ.

The kingship of Jesus Christ extends not only over the church, but over the nation as well. These He rules by His providence, while in the church He rules by His Spirit and grace. All history before the incarnation pointed to that event and all history from that time is governed and determined by that event. The providence that brought the proud and haughty power of Rome to the foot of the cross and then allowed that great empire to perish, while he brought in the Teutonic tribes to form a new people for His church is now working to make the nations contribute to the welfare and progress of Christianity. No one who sets himself by arbitrary self-will and for purely selfish ends against this order of providence can do anything. The fate of the first Napoleon illustrates this.

To find the order of providence, in your lives seek to be in accord with the mind and will of God. He is on the side of truth and He is making all things work together for the greatest good of men. But no man can succeed who is working against God.

But there is a closer relation to Christ in the kingdom of divine grace, namely, in His church. If we believe this kingdom has been and is now the divinely instituted means for lifting man up from his fallen condition, for carrying civilization in the best sense to the heathen world, for infusing new life into all forms of the social organism, then it is clear that to labor in and for this kingdom is to do the greatest good to mankind and those especially who are called to labor in the work of the holy ministry, if they work in the spirit of Christ, the spirit of humility and self-denial—such stand at the very centre of that power which alone is able to transform this earth into a paradise. But it should not be forgotten that the true power of the ministry lies entirely in the Christ spirit that animates it. The minister who preaches himself and not Christ, who depends on mere human intelligence and eloquence, can do nothing.

A True Personal Character.

Finally I refer to the work of building up a true personal character, a true personal manhood that will stand the test when the work of the present life is over and each one comes to confront the last enemy, death, and the relations of the eternal world. We constantly witness lives built upon a different foundation from that laid down by Christ, lives in which the end is to gratify self and a selfish ambition. They tower high in lofty grandeur before the eyes of men; they become lords among men; they amass great wealth, but without the spirit and grace of Christ they in the end prove to be hopeless failures. Such a life our Lord compares to the man who built his house on the sand, which, when the floods came and the storm struck it with its blasts, was swept from its base and fell into ruin and so perished. Of what avail are all earthly greatness and the applause of men, and the wealth of the world when poor weak man comes to the close of his earthly life and stands trembling over the brink of the grave? Take as an example our own beloved hero, Gen. Grant, than whom no citizen of this republic ever received greater honor, both at

home and abroad, even to the remotest ends of the earth. When he came to the end of life and was waiting for the final moment of departure, what could be of any avail for him then but humble trust in the love and mercy of God through the Lord Jesus Christ?

The foundation of a true life can be laid only in the spirit of true manhood that flows from Him who was the ideal man, and all the links in the chain that binds the beginning to the end must be of the same character. The principles and characteristics of such a life have been sufficiently enumerated. They are a sense of our own weakness, a spirit of true humility, the removal of the selfish spirit, of self-sacrifice and devotion to the good of others; in short, the spirit of love to God as supreme, and love to our fellow men as we love ourselves. That is the spirit of Christ, and that is the spirit of true manhood. Built on this foundation a man's life will stand the test and become the bud that shall bloom in the Paradise of God.

Address to the Class.

And now, young gentlemen of the graduating class, I come in conclusion to speak a few words to you for myself and for the faculty under whose instruction and care you have been brought to the close of your studies and your residence in this institution; for you have not only studied and recited here, but you have lived here one of the most important periods of your lives. If my remarks are colored by warm personal feeling you may attribute it to the fact that such feeling of personal attachment grows stronger towards those who graduate in this institution with each passing year. For sixteen years I have taught in the theological seminary here and ten years have passed since I assumed the functions as president of this college at the call of its board of trustees. Every year my love for the college has grown stronger, as it has for its students. Young gentlemen, sons of Franklin and Marshall, it is an honor for you to go out from these classic halls in this centennial year. The commencement in which you perform and are a central part will go down in history as an epoch. It is pleasant for you to receive the honors of the baccalaureate at such a time. You have thus far been sheltered within the fold of your Alma Mater. Now you go forth to enter upon a new stadium of life. You will have a hard battle to fight in finding and ascertaining your proper place in the world. Every step of your way will be contested until you have proved your right to the place you aim to occupy. But this conflict will only develop the energies of your life if you stand on the right foundation.

Let the aim of your life be not self-aggrandizement, but always the good of your fellow-men. Let your motto be pure. Let the spirit of Christ dwell in you, seek continually His Almighty aid to support you in the conflicts of life. Commit yourselves to no false issues, even though it promise you advantage or gain. Stand firmly in the right as God gives you to see the right, and seek to advance truth and righteousness in the world. We part with you with feelings of hope and confidence. You have been tried in the years of your college course and you have not been found wanting. We part with you also in the tender love of teacher-towards faithful pupils. We ask you to remember us and especially the college in the years to come and with your fellow alumni labor for her prosperity. She begins a new stadium of life with this centennial year. It is largely in the hands of the alumni to say what her future shall be. Be loyal sons of Franklin and Marshall and give her your aid at all times. But above all, be true to your God in Jesus Christ to whose protecting care we now commit you and pray that in the great day you may each one receive a crown of glory that fadeeth not away. With these parting words, we extend you as teachers our affectionate adieu!

MONDAY.

On Monday evening the Junior Contest took place, the exercises being held in the College Chapel.

The music for the occasion was furnished by Thorban's orchestra. Following is the programme:

Music—March—"Innovation" (Bowman).
Music—Overture—"Sylvester" (Schlegel).
"Leaders," G. E. Wissler, Mechanicstown, Md.
"The Educational Influence of their Laws Upon the Americans," E. C. Musselman, Overton, Pa.
Music—Waltz—"A Toi" (Waldeufel).
"Faith in Our Nation," E. C. Eyerly, Hagerstown, Md.
Music—"Lied ohne Worte" (Franke).
"The Impending Crisis," C. L. Bowman, Lancaster, Pa.
"Scourge of God," F. A. Ruple, Jr., Martinsburg, Pa.
Music—Gavotte—"Ecstasy" (Shaffer).
Music—Gallop—"Le Petit Faust" (Ross).

When the last orator had delivered his oration, the judges, D. G. Esleman, Geo. Numan and E. D. North, Esqrs., retired and after a lengthy deliberation returned and announced that they awarded the prize, a gold medal, to C. L. Bowman, of Lancaster, Pa.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday evening the centennial exercises proper began. These were held in the Court-house. It was densely packed, many standing during all the exercises. Hon. John W. Killinger, of Lebanon, Pa., presided, and delivered a neat opening address. Prayer was offered by Rev. P. Schaff, D.D., of New York. After a chorus by the Cecilia Society, under the leadership of Prof. W. B. Hall, Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was introduced. He had for his subject, "Benjamin Franklin." The fol-

lowing is the substance of his excellent address:

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

This decade will pass down to history as our centennial epoch. Beginning with the national movement, which culminated in the world's fair at Philadelphia, when for the first time we gave to the astonished world the evidence of our mastery over the material difficulties with which we had contended for a century, we have passed in review the leading incidents of those marvelous years from 1776 to 1876, which witnessed the successful struggle of the infant republic for existence. Many of the minor celebrations have possessed more than a local or than even a state interest, owing either to the importance of the original incident, the magnitude of the principle illustrated by it, or the distinction of the leading actors who played a part in it.

We have been brought to realize, as could have been done in no other way, the richness and picturesque and dramatic interest of the history which America has already created. It seems fortunate indeed, on the threshold of a new century of national life, when we are confronted with many grave problems widely different from, but no less momentous than those which have thus far taxed the energies of the nation, that pause should be given to our eager steps, and that our closest attention should be drawn to the character, the methods, and the deeds of those great men, the founders of our government, to whom we and the whole world owe so weighty a debt of gratitude.

We are met here, in this famous old city, to celebrate such an incident of striking historic interest, not only on account of its date, but of the principles it illustrated, of the men whose names are inseparably connected with it.

I have been invited most courteously by the learned faculty and the distinguished friends of Franklin and Marshall College to speak briefly of him to whom we owe the foundation of this venerable institution. I am well aware that this invitation was addressed, not so much to me personally, as to the office which I have the honor to hold in connection with another and yet more venerable institution of learning which owes even more to the genius and the wise enterprise of Franklin. And, although I was well aware how vain it were for me to attempt to add to the interest of this occasion by any tribute I might pay to that illustrious man, I could not deny myself the gratification of appearing here to attest my veneration for him, and my cordial brotherly sympathy with the able, earnest men who are prosecuting zealously the good work started here a hundred years ago.

Uniting the States.

Providence spared him to return from Europe to America to revive, for the purpose of uniting the thirteen states, the scheme of union proposed by himself in 1754, and to overcome by his wise counsel and adroit expedients, all opposition to the adoption and final ratification of the constitution.

When in next September, the representatives of the several states shall meet in Philadelphia to celebrate the centennial anniversary of this deed of ratification, the final and most important scenes of this period will be enacted, and in that celebration large space should be made for the recital of the part played by Franklin who shares with Washington the immortal glory of winning and of keeping our freedom and our Union.

But we do not need his spirit of wise conciliation, of moderation, and of firm regard for the equal rights of all men, as much today as they were needed in those perilous times of old? The days of our worst political dangers may be passed, but we have to face the struggle with social and economic dangers, no less menacing. If Franklin performed invaluable services to his country by educating the people in a knowledge of their political rights, and by advocating these at all times and in all places, until finally the aid and friendship of the most powerful nations were secured, he was even more conspicuously useful as the teacher of religious toleration, of sound morality, and of that shrewd, practical common sense which recognizes self interest as the main-spring of human action, but which at the same time enlarges and enlightens the conception of self interest.

When Voltaire and Franklin embraced, amid the plaudits of the thronged French Academy, one saw the contact of the most powerful, destructive and dissolving force, and the most constructive and conservative force then existing. Each had his great work to do for the amelioration of the human race, and there are not a few points of resemblance between these remarkable men, but their fields of action and the masses to be moved and the points of attack were so different that it led them to widely different methods.

Franklin was admirably equipped as a teacher. Long study of the best models of English prose, aided by his fine literary sense, gave him a style unsurpassed for clearness and directness; while his rich vein of humor, his command of satire, of anecdote, of terse, sententious phrase, enabled him to convey large truths in such portable and attractive forms that his teachings soon spread far and wide and fixed themselves in the memory and speech of men. But here, as in all cases, that which gave most weight to his teachings were the character and the life of the teacher. He made the newspaper press a power for good, as it had never been before, and he set the example and adhered to it throughout his editorial career of preserving the columns of his paper free from all libelling and personal abuse and all purveying to the prurient taste of a section of the community. He was ever ready to recognize a public need, whether of school or library or hospital and to devote his time, his energy, his money to supplying the deficiency.

Founding an Empire.

Lord Brougham wrote: "One of the most remarkable men, certainly of our times, as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher, was Franklin, who also stands alone in combining together these two characters; the greatest that man can sustain, and in this, that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world." A mere enumeration of the notable scientific publications of Franklin would be too large for my purpose. All that it behooves us to do is to strive to appreciate the quality of this work, and, the fact that it was done without encouragement or assistance, with the simplest self made apparatus, and in the midst of distracting and absorbing business or political affairs. A keen observer by nature he had trained himself to such incessant activity of mind and to the employment of so pure an inductive method, that scarce anything escaped him, and every phenomenon observed started a train of philosophic reasoning so clear, so direct, and so well confined to the limits of the probable and the demonstrable, that he was capable of securing astonishing scientific results with means apparently most inadequate. The only period of his life when he gave himself up in any sense to scientific investigation, the only period during which he was not distinctively engaged in some other absorbing pursuit were the five years, 1747 to 1752, when he began to enjoy the leisure earned by hard but profitable work. All know the outcome of this investigation and that the discoveries made by Franklin in electricity, from their entire originality, the breadth and boldness of the generalization upon which they were based, the accuracy and conclusive nature of the experiments by which the hypotheses were established, the important practical results indicated by him, and still more important results which have followed the further prosecution of the same study, have conferred immortality upon him and placed him in the front rank of the natural philosophers of all times.

Our amazement cannot be restrained when we reflect that this work was accomplished before he was forty-seven years of age, and that never again did he, who was then incomparably the most eminent American, and whose rank among European celebrities speedily rose to the highest point, have an opportunity of applying himself continuously to scientific research, although from that time to his death at the age of eighty-four, he continued to produce remarkable scientific papers containing original observations or striking generalizations, showing that the scientific faculty, once in vigorous action, it is idle to speculate upon what results might have followed a continuance of Franklin's scientific investigations. It has been granted to but few men to arrive at even a single discovery of such importance as that on which his scientific fame chiefly rests, but in fertility of mind, originality of suggestion, and prolonged intellectual and bodily vigor Franklin appears to stand unrivalled.

Franklin hated war. He hated it as a Christian, a philanthropist and an economist. He hated unjust taxation scarcely less. To the familiar accusations against these he added one possibly original with himself, and at least very characteristic of him. He charged them both with the crime of preventing the birth of children—the one by the downright murder of many men, the other by the interference with the normal ratio of marriages—whose possible services to the world are unknown and well nigh infinite. And this veneration for the possibilities of the young lay at the root of his ardent advocacy of education, equally with his belief in the conservative and elevating influence of all sound knowledge. "What is the use of this new invention?" some one asked Franklin. "What is the use of a new born child?" was his reply. What, indeed, has not been the use of the loom or the steam engine; what not the precious value of a Howard, a Newton, a Franklin?

Founder of Pennsylvania University.

Probably all are familiar with the interesting history of the University of Pennsylvania. It had its origin in the academy of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1749 through the exertions of Franklin. In the tract which he published at that time, entitled, "Proposals relating to the education of youth in Pennsylvania," he remarks, "The good education of youth has been esteemed by wise men in all ages, as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and of commonwealths;" and then proceeds to describe with much detail, the course of study proposed. It is noteworthy that he gives a foremost place to athletics, providing "that the scholars be frequently exercised in running, leaping, wrestling and swimming, to keep them in health and so strengthen and render active their bodies." In this he anticipated the systematic instruction in athletics, which has been introduced into our academies and colleges only recently, and after much unreasoning and ignorant opposition. Especial stress is laid on the fulness and thoroughness with which English is to be taught to all students, while in regard to other languages the following is provided: "All intended for divinity shall be taught the Latin and Greek; for physics, the Latin, Greek and French; for law, the Latin and French; merchants, the French, German and Spanish; and though all should not be compelled to learn Latin, Greek or the modern foreign languages, yet none that have an ardent desire to learn them should be refused; their English, arithmetic and other studies absolutely necessary, being at the same time not neglected." It is needless to point out with what clearness the fundamental principle of elective studies is here recognized, and how thoroughly in accord his conclusions as to the study of languages are with those which are now at last coming gradually to be adopted generally.

What followed in the history of the academy (later the university) may be mentioned briefly, because, if I mistake not, an analogous experience was repeated here in the early days by Franklin college. So little heed was given to the proposals of the original founders as to the pre-eminent position to be held by English studies, that the classicists gradually acquired control of the entire system of education in the institution, and in 1789, the year before Franklin's death, we find him publishing a spirited and forcible protest against a continuance of this perversion of the original trust.

The Welfare of the Germans.

But Franklin's deep interest in education was not confined to the great institution of which he had been the founder, nor was his zeal abated by an absence in foreign countries at different times for nearly thirty years, nor even by the attainment of the full limit of four score years. For a long time he had taken great interest in the welfare of the Germans who formed the bulk of the population in some parts of Pennsylvania. He aided in the establishment of schools for them and served as a trustee of a society for the benefit of the poor among them and in 1787, although in his eighty first year, he was active in the promotion of the long cherished scheme of founding a college for the education of young Germans. On March 10 of that year, 1787, an act was passed by the assembly incorporating and endowing the "German college and charity school in the borough and county of Lancaster," in which act it is recited that the college is established for the instruction of youth in the German, English, Latin, Greek and other learned languages, in theology and in the useful arts, sciences and literature." (Franklin was the largest contributor to its funds, giving of his moderate fortune the large sum of \$1,000.)

The same act of incorporation states that from a profound respect for the talents, virtues and services to mankind in general, but more especially to this county, of his excellency, Benjamin Franklin, esq., president of the supreme executive council, the said college shall be and hereby is denominated "Franklin college," and still more when in the spring of 1787 the corner-stone was to be laid in Lancaster he underwent the pain and fatigue of a journey thither in order to perform the ceremony. The able historians of Lancaster have well described the causes which led the college to languish at first until by an act of the legislature, in 1850, it confirmed the union which had been agreed upon, after long negotiations with Marshall college, founded in 1836, then situated in Mercersburg, and named after the great chief justice, who is fitly styled "the expounder of the constitution." From that time forward a career of usefulness and prosperity has been pursued by this admirable institution, which honored by its association with two of the wisest and greatest men America has produced; fortunate in the possession of a president and faculty renowned as able administrators, sound scholars and zealous and skillful teachers; and enjoying every advantage of location and environment seems surely destined to fill a more and more prominent place among our colleges.

An Earnest Appeal.

Yet will I be pardoned, I trust, for uttering a word of earnest appeal to those with whom must rest the fulfillment of this destiny. Were Franklin standing now with us, so that he might survey the changes wrought in a century in this college, in this city and in this grand county of Lancaster, what think you must be his verdict? Though no record is preserved to us of what he said a hundred years ago when the corner-stone of this college was laid, we can scarcely doubt that he dwelt on the vast value to any community of a strong and well endowed college in the midst of the claims which such an institution has upon all classes on account of the benefits, moral, educational and material which it insures to the community; and of the consequent duty which all owe to serve, to support and to strengthen it all ways possible. He would have said this with eminent propriety and with convincing force, because his whole life, nay his very presence here, would attest the sincerity of his words.

He was a self-made man who had known in his youth the extremes of poverty; he became a successful business man with a remarkable capacity for making and saving money; he knew well the value and importance of money and the dignity conferred by wealth; he had every motive to encourage him in a course of keen, absorbing, gainful, business. Yet from his early manhood we see him steadily maintaining a high resolve that his life should not be consumed in the mere pursuit of wealth; we see him begin early and continue a course of liberal contributions to all worthy enterprises, of religion, charity and education; we see him always willing to devote a large share of his time and energy and business ability to promote the successful prosecution of such undertakings; we see him retiring from active business as soon as a handsome competency is secured, in order to devote himself to study and original investigation, and yet ready again and again, and even when broken with years and suffering, to abandon his well earned leisure in response to the call of duty to serve the institutions of his city, or the city itself, or the State or the nation.

He would see the city of Lancaster grown from 3,300 in 1787 to over 30,000 inhabitants, with taxable property of \$13,000,000 values and a debt of only \$460,000; and spreading around this beautiful and wealthy city he would see one of the richest domains that earth can boast—a county which is an empire in itself, with a total area of 620,000 acres, of which 550,314 are in farm lands (400,922 of improved acres being divided among 9,070 farms), valued at \$70,000,000; the farm implements and machinery at over \$2,000,000; the value of the stock almost \$5,000,000; the cost of a single year's building and repairing fences \$329,790; and the estimated value of one year's product, \$9,320,202. The taxable value of the property is \$86,824,823 at a value of ⅔ the real worth, and upon this a levy of two and a half mills collects adequate revenue for all its current expenses.

A Great Population.

He would find this splendid territory occupied by a population of over 150,000 (of whom 132,382 are native and only 7,065 foreign born) sprung from the most sturdy stocks which enter the formation of our composite race. He would hear many family names, familiar as household words wherever eminence and excellence in social, professional, literary or religious life are known and appreciated. He would realize that here as well as elsewhere in this country, the first

century of national existence has closed on a scene of unexampled prosperity, and that in entering on its second century, it is upon a true Augustan era that the rising sun of our national greatness projects his dazzling rays.

We are happily done with all doubt as to the permanence of our Union or of our form of government; we have wiped out the foulest blot on our civilization; we have developed our material resources until the vast continent is subjugated; but it remains to be seen if we can cope with the more insidious dangers of luxury and of overflowing wealth; if we can respond to the call on us for the development of higher and purer types of civic life and organization adequate to the growing needs of our teeming millions, whether we can retain, amid the allurements of materialism our hold on the deep lying verities of life. But when that wise man should see how in a degree unprecedented in any other age or land, the opening years of this new century are marked by the splendid generosity of individuals who bestow princely benefactions to endow the sacred cause of religion, charity and education; when he should see religion rendered thereby more tolerant as well as more powerful; charity more discriminating and truly hopeful; education more broad and liberal and practical; he would feel his robust faith in mankind strengthened and his unwavering belief in the destiny of America still more firmly rooted.

Men and women of Lancaster, you have here institutions which stand as faithful witnesses of noble lives consecrated to the public weal, and as silent but convincing appeals to us to bear in mind what they did in the day of small things, that we may be worthy stewards of the larger bounty entrusted to us for a time.

Hon. R. W. Hughes, Judge of the District Court, Norfolk, Va., was next introduced and delivered the following address upon

Chief Justice Marshall and his Work.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Coming from the lowly seaboard beyond the Chesapeake to this beautiful plateau of the Susquehanna; from a people differing much from Pennsylvanians in extraction, pursuits and local institutions; crossing the courses of grand rivers, and the boundaries of great States; and standing here, amid surroundings in extreme contrast with those left behind, a stranger among strangers, unknowing and unknown, still I am at home; still, in the patriotic realization of a common citizenship, I feel that this is my country, these my countrymen.

If I had come from the mountains of the Canadian frontier, or from the everglades of Florida, or from the Pacific front of our far western domain, and stood here as I stand now, even then I could say with the affectionate loyalty of an American citizen, your country is my country, your flag my flag.

How shall we estimate the gratitude we owe to the founders of our national government, which affiliates and harmonizes sixty millions of people, and, combining together forty States and Territories, moulds into a single nationality an empire as diverse and extensive as the continent of Europe? Except the Divine Author of our blessed religion and His holy apostles, no body of men in all time ever built so beneficently for mankind as those who founded the American Union and devised the marvellous system of our republic of republics.

The history of Europe, our fatherland, seems but little else than a demonstration, to the shame of humanity, of the audacious theory of Hobbes, that war is the natural state of mankind. If upon the map of England, Scotland and Ireland, the three countries whence the ancestors of most of us came, a red spot were marked wherever man has shed the blood of his brother, race against race, nation against nation, clan against clan, and most sorrowful of all, sect against sect, how deeply crimsoned would be its color! How would the insensate parchment blush at the frailties of human nature! So truly was it written:

Lands intersected by a narrow firth
Abhor each other. Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations, who had else,
Like kindred drops, been mingled into one.

Well did the men of 1789 profit by these fearful lessons of the past. They took care so to order that European history should not repeat itself in the New World. They made it their cardinal aim to bring the discordant States into one family under an organization that should not contain within itself the seeds of dissolution. They sought to combine all the States under one strong government, having the substance as well as the form of power, having the faculty of self-preservation and the prestige of sovereign autonomy. As the States were the aggregation of citizens under governments adequate to the purposes of local administration, they enlarged the scheme and combined those bodies themselves into a republic of States under a government invested with the exclusive control of national affairs, and armed with powers adequate to all purposes of national administration. They took care to provide the essential requisite in each instance of plenary powers; those of the States in local, and those of the Union in national concerns. The most anomalous feature of the system was their empowering the national government to act directly upon the people *en masse*, and not, as before, limiting its action exclusively to the States as organic bodies. They so ordered that the national government was as much at home among the people as the governments of the States themselves.

Before their day the wit of man had not conceived a scheme of international federation more substantial than that of league, resting upon treaty, with tenure of life as the will of each contracting power. The statesmen of 1789 discarded this fragile conception. They disdained a league, they established a government of States.

Another anomaly characterized the national system which they ordained. They were not more jealous of executive than of legislative and popular usurpation. They were not more firmly of opinion that the welfare of the governed requires the limitation of regal prerogative than that a curb should be put upon the demos itself. Accordingly, by carefully drawn charters or constitutions, they limited the powers left to the States and set out a precise schedule of those which they granted to the nation. As the enforcement of the constitutions of the States had been entrusted by their authors to the respective State judiciaries, so they conferred the power of interpreting and enforcing the national constitution upon one national supreme court and its ancillary tribunals. Thus was devolved upon the judges of America a function previously unknown to jurisprudence; a function the most august

that could be conferred upon public servants. Not merely were the courts to arbitrate as usual the controversies that arise between man and man, but it was made their duty, when occasion arose, or to the constituent citizenship of the States, and the nation, that this or that statute or that proceeding, is repugnant to the organic law, and therefore null, void and forbidden. They were made governors of the government itself; and though not themselves armed with the power of the veto, they were endowed with the conservative prerogative of voicing the organic law whenever invoked for the prevention of abuses of power.

One of the Marvels of History.

The success of the founders of the national government in devising its plan and in securing its inauguration, is one of the marvels of history. It was a marvel that the plan was conceived at all, of combining a series of plenary governments in harmonious subordination to a common one, itself, in its sphere, a government of plenary powers. It was a marvel that thirteen independent States, so recently successful in throwing off one denomination, should have consented, under any persuasion, to as supreme an act of self-abnegation as the surrender of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty. It was a marvel that, after such a union had been formed upon the basis of a written constitution, that instrument itself, under the attrition of local jealousies and sectional animosities, had not been speedily construed by time-serving judges into a meaningless form of words, without substance, without vitality, without authority. We owe the successful inauguration of such a government chiefly to the influence of the great character of George Washington. We owe the establishment of the national constitution, in the full force and efficacy of its real meaning, and in the plenitude of its grand design, to the judicial firmness, the intellectual courage, the sterling virtue and the strong character of John Marshall.

The paramount aim having been to establish a government that should combine in permanent and peaceful union the states and peoples of a continent, I come to ask, did its founders succeed in so difficult and ambitious an object; for it were idle to pronounce their eulogy if they failed? The inquiry at once brings into contemplation the sectional war, which for a time desolated the land, and during which we drank so deeply of the cup of European experience. Does that deplorable occurrence discredit the statesmanship of 1789, and prove that the government then formed to have failed in its primary purpose? I approach the inquiry without dismay.

For any vices which the men of 1789 may themselves have incorporated into the national organization, they are responsible to history; but neither are they, nor is their system, accountable for vices, whether patent or latent, which inhered in the organisms of the states. They possessed only delegated powers. They were at liberty neither to reject nor reform the material of which they were to build. It was essential that every one of the thirteen states then occupying the territory which had been wrested from the mother country should be brought into the system. To have discarded a single state, much more half of them, would have been, by that fact, to have planted discord and rivalry as perennial growths in the land. They were under the necessity of acting in every existing state; and, having no commission to reform, of admitting each with whatever vice or imperfection might belong to it.

Cause of Sectional Conflict.

It is a fact of universal recognition that slavery was the cause and the subject of the sectional conflict of 1861-5. But the institution had grown to maturity before the framers of the constitution of 1789 undertook their task. Inevitably by voluntary and peaceful means, inexterminable by any device or contrivance within their own invention, those men could do no otherwise than to build notwithstanding and over it, and while deploring its existence, to leave to time and events the work or the accident of its extinction.

The time did come for the extinction of slavery; and though the event occurred as the result of a bloody and desolating war; yet that conflict grew out of the existence of a vice inhering in the organisms of the states; and not originating in, belonging to or more inferentially and regretfully referred to in the constitution formed by the statesmanship of 1789. And may I not claim that the harmony of sections which was so speedily restored after 1865, and is not soon to be disturbed, and which the country has since enjoyed, has rescued that statesmanship from the brief eclipse which it suffered, and constitutes even a more triumphant vindication than if the eclipse had not occurred.

Have we not a right also to conclude that the fraternalizing influence which the national government had exerted before the outbreak of war had much to do in tempering the spirit with which it was conducted by both the combatants? Those who were only attended with irremediable evil, which have their instigation in the hatred of combatants for each other. Was there an officer or intelligent soldier in either of the armies engaged who, in hatred and malice, thirsted for the blood of his adversary? Do I tax the generosity of my audience unduly when I assert that the sentiments of the combatants on both sides of that conflict were thoroughly patriotic? Not in the spirit of apology or crimination, but in illustration of the motive which actuated those who fought in opposition to Pennsylvania, I recur to historical circumstances. Encumbered as they were with an institution harmful to themselves alone, which had been thrust upon their ancestors against unremitted protest; which had been augmented throughout the colonial period by the persistent agency of exterior governments and classes, insensible to remonstrance; and which had finally grown into proportions that rendered any internal interference with it hazardous to society; how could their effort to resist such interference be fairly ascribed to any other motive than an earnest patriotism? Would the world have respected our Southern soldiers, could they have respected themselves, if they had not resisted invasion with the resolution of patriots, and defended their homes and firesides with the bravery of American fathers, brothers and sons?

The wrongfulness of slavery may be conceded; but this we know, that the supposed victims of the institution were the only class in the community where it was, who profited by its maintenance. From fetich worshipping savages, they became qualified for the high franchises of American citizenship. How any one people dealt with this institution, bore themselves towards it, and suffered and are still suffering from it, is for the judgment of

history, to which we confidently and proudly appeal. For the purposes of the present occasion, this only need I maintain, that those who apparently fought for its continuance, were actuated by no malice toward their adversaries, and solely by the promptings of a devoted patriotism.

The war accomplished its object. Slavery was overthrown; and compensation for the sorrows and desolations of the conflict, however inadequate, came in the fact of its overthrow. And though fratricidal, it has left, even in the cup of the saddest mourner, none of the dregs of hatred and malice. A grievous national evil has been uprooted; a great national benefaction achieved; and the consoling truth recorded anew, that from the conflicts of patriots ever comes good to the republic.

Was ever civil war followed by more cordial reconciliation? Was ever internecine strife succeeded by fewer animosities? And to what is the restored peace of sections, so complete, more largely due, than to the pacific influence which the great institutions founded in 1789 had exerted before the occurrence of the conflict, and have continued to exert, with redoubled potency, at every moment since its termination?

I have disdained to consider the power of the national government to crush out dissension, which it has in common with Russia, Prussia and Great Britain. Its right and tenure of existence rest solely upon its capacity to fraternize the millions of freemen who own its allegiance, upon the Catholic basis of moderated liberty, impartial justice, and equal laws provided by the men of '89.

The fame of John Marshall rests upon the part he had in establishing and solidifying the government which has been the subject of my inadequate laudations. His best memorial is that constitution to which he gave power and authority wherever the territory of the United States extends, and the stars and stripes of America float. From the convention of 1789 he received a parchment; and he made it the supreme law of states, the crucial law of laws, and standard of American legislation. The architects of 1789 made the draft of an ideal structure; he erected the building which they designed, of staunchly fitted timber, and of strength to withstand the shocks of revolution and the vicissitudes of time.

John Marshall's Youth.

John Marshall was reared in the Piedmont county of Fauquier, Virginia, under the shadow of the Blue Ridge. His father was an agriculturist of exceptional intelligence and worth, who possessed a landed estate of moderate proportions and value, and combined land-surveying with that noblest of occupations. This father was his first and principal teacher, conjointly with a mother who was the educated daughter of an educated clergyman. It was in this manner he received instruction in the elementary studies usually pursued in primary schools, and was thoroughly grounded in the English classics. He had the benefit of but a single year's tuition in a public academy; and that was in Westmoreland, the county of the Washingtons and Lees. He returned home to receive private instruction in Latin from an English clergyman who had taken charge of the parish to which his family was attached. He afterwards enjoyed the advantage of readings in law under the direction of Chancellor Wythe at Williamsburg; and of lectures in natural, moral and political science at William and Mary College from President and Bishop James Madison, a cousin of the statesman.

John Marshall was Virginia-born, of Virginia-born father and mother. He was the product of the social life, the intellectual and moral training, and the political and religious thought of his native colony. Like Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Madison and other leading men of his state, he became more conspicuous than the mass of his contemporaries; but he was only one of tens of thousands of men who were like him in moral, intellectual and social characteristics. He came of Church of England stock; distinguished for loyalty to the English crown, allegiance and faith. His nativity was in a colony founded for the English crown; by Englishmen proud of the English laws, name and church; who had come over the water, not as refugees or exiles, but as proteges and agents of the rulers and ruling powers at home.

Memorials of the loyalty of the Virginia people to the royal personages and titled worthies of England are still to be read on the map of all that part of the state which had been populated before 1775. The colony itself was called Virginia, after that virgin queen who was its projector. Elizabeth City, Elizabeth river, Jamestown, James City, Henry, Prince Edward, Colville, Charlotte, Louisa, King George, King William, Prince William, Williamsburg, William and Mary, King and Queen, Fluvanna, Rapidan, North Anna, South Anna, Gloucester, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Stafford, Fairfax, Buckingham, Rockingham, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Halifax, Amherst, Albemarle, Nelson, Pittsylvania, Fincastle, Botetourt, are names which bespeak a loyalty as undiscriminating as devoted. Such were the dominant sentiments, and such the political and social auspices, in and under which John Marshall was born and raised.

Virginia having been a colony in which loyalty to the British crown and affection for the home country were the warp and woof of popular sentiment, to what must we ascribe the remarkable fact that at the time of Marshall's majority she had assumed a leading and controlling part in the movement for separation. An exceptional cause must have existed for the extreme revolution which had occurred in her political sentiments. That cause is easily discovered. Through the avowed of crowned heads and leading officials in England, interested in the slave trade, and in maritime expeditions fitted out for its prosecution, the colony of Virginia more than any other, had become so populated with Africans, that general alarm had come to pervade the community for the well-being of the colony and even safety of the social fabric. The mother country refused to realize the decree of this appalling danger, and turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances which continually went to her on the subject. It was a danger that did not admit of vehement public discussion, and was, by that fact, the more paralyzing to the loyalty of the colonists. In other respects the grievances of Virginia were identical with those of the more Northern colonies. But in respect to this peculiar danger her grievance was cumulative, and was for that reason even more trying to her traditional loyalty.

Virginia's Grievance.

An expression of this was a prominent feature of Mr. Jefferson's original draft of

the Declaration of Independence in a paragraph containing these sentences:

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and conveying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. * * * * * Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce."

Mr. Bancroft says that "these words expressed precisely what had happened in Virginia, which, as well as other colonies, had perseveringly attempted to repress the slave trade; while the king had perseveringly used his veto to protect it."

Thus it appears, that on the part of Virginia the war of 1776 was, like the later one of our own times, a war of self-protection from the same danger, returning in another form. History but repeated in 1861 the role of 1776.

Marshall as a Soldier.

John Marshall was born in 1755, and was just attaining his majority when the Declaration of Independence was adopted. His twenty years of youth had occurred in the period when the minds and conversation of his elders were engrossed with the momentous topic of separation, and with the causes which were making it more and more inevitable. How could so clear and comprehensive a mind, thus daily tutored, have become other than thoughtfully solicitous for the reasons of the solemn measures then constantly debated. In this period of anxious thought, this epoch of momentous problems, he was too young to be more than a listener. He was fifty years younger than Franklin, twenty-two than Washington, twenty than Adams, nineteen than Patrick Henry, twelve than Jefferson, and four than Madison. In his twentieth year he had been the first to enlist in the Continental army, and he remained in the field as a private or captain until active hostilities had ceased.

As member of a company of which his father was captain, he fought against Lord Dunmore in the battle and victory of Great Bridge in 1775. His command soon repairing to Washington's army, he was in the battles of Iron Hill, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was with Washington in the bitter winter at Valley Forge, and was as important by him, though a mere youth, to important special duties. His cheerful and joyous nature relieved the despondency and gloom of that dark crisis of the revolution. He was with Mad Anthony Wayne in the engagement at Poughkeepsie. He was a prompt, diligent, faithful, cheerful, brave and self-sacrificing soldier, throughout a camp-life of four years.

It was in consequence of his being engaged with these humble and patriotic duties, that he failed to be associated in the public councils, with the statesmen of the Revolutionary period.

But the close of the war found him attained to the age of manhood, qualified and equipped to take his destined part in the great work of devising a plan of national government, and imparting to it the guarantees of enduring stability. It was then that, standing shoulder to shoulder, and moving side by side with James Madison, their mother state began to content place with pride and dignity, revealed a conspicuous conduct and beautiful character of two of the most talented and conscientious statesmen that ever labored for the welfare of America.

Marshall at Thirty-two.

Marshall was thirty-two years old when the convention of '87 met in Annapolis to devise a scheme of national government. Men who had already achieved exceptional prominence in his state were delegated to represent her there, and he was prevented, by the misfortune of being a young man, from being chosen as a member of that historical body. It is well known that the Virginia plan of Union was the one that was preferred, and with judicious modifications, adopted at Annapolis; and it is one of the enigmas of American history, that when this plan of Virginia came to be submitted for ratification, it encountered a more determined and formidable opposition from herself than from any other state. It was as a member of the state convention called at Richmond in 1778 to decide whether or not Virginia should enter the proposed Union under the constitution promulgated at Annapolis, that Marshall began the brilliant civil career which made his name one of the most conspicuous in American annals. As coadjutor with Edmund Randolph, Madison and others, in advocating in convention the ratification of the constitution, he was brought into ardent contestation with a formidable array of renowned men, headed by Patrick Henry, George Mason and William Grayson; men who undoubtedly for a time represented a majority of the body. It is difficult to discover in the published arguments of those who were opposed to ratification, sufficient grounds for their resistance to a measure of such obvious expediency and necessity, as that of the Union of the American states. Only by reading between the lines of those debates can we discover the real cause of opposition, the *monstrum horrendum* which filled the breasts of some of the best patriots of the day with apprehension of the danger that would result from merging a commonwealth filled with African slaves, into such a union, under such a government as was proposed. They felt that the exclusive right of the domestic government to deal with this dangerous institution, exempt from external interference, was a right essential to self-preservation, and would *ex-necessitate rei* be jeopardized, if the state should pass under the domination of a national government invested with control over matters of general welfare. While Madison and Marshall shared intensely in these apprehensions, yet they had such faith in the conservative influence of national institutions, and such confidence in the beneficent spirit and policy which would inspire the general government, that they were content rather to run the hazard of that single danger, than to leave the country a prey to the local jealousies, rivalries and animosities, that would have full course in separation, and might become, in all quarters, bitter enough, as described by Ellsworth, to make a "Tophet of the Universe." Here was a signal manifestation of that faith in the catholic influence of national institutions, which was displayed in the character of Marshall throughout his civil and judicial career. It was impossible that such a character and such talents as his should not have exerted a great influence in the Virginia convention of 1778, and his contemporaries

united in ascribing to him a large share in bringing that body to a vote for ratification. The action of Virginia upon the question was equivalent to the acceptance of the constitution by the states yet undecided, which soon occurred; and Madison and Marshall, the favorite sons of their mother commonwealth, at once took rank among the most conspicuous statesmen of the Union.

His Earlier Public Services.

A serious recital of the details of the life of John Marshall would not befit the present occasion. The interesting biography of Mr. Flanders, the tasteful and affectionate pen-picture drawn by Judge Story, the eloquent eulogy pronounced shortly after his death by your own Horace Binney, and the recent scholarly oration delivered at the unveiling of his statue at Washington by Mr. Rawle, another Pennsylvanian, have rendered useless the repetition of a story so well and so often told. A rehearsal of my gold. How he married a beautiful and delicate girl of Richmond who was the object of tender and affectionate care which was the uppermost thought of a busy life—how he moved from Fauquier to Richmond, the more successfully to pursue the profession whose members in two hemispheres honor him as one of its most illustrious ornaments; how he was continually called upon to serve the city of his residence in the legislature of the state, and responded at personal sacrifice as long as a sense of duty seemed to force the appeal; how, in the conduct of suits involving large amounts and questions of rare difficulty and novelty, he held rank as leader at a bar second in learning, talent and reputation, to no other in the newly united States—how, at the personal solicitation of Washington, leaving with reluctance the congenial and lucrative theatre of intellectual radiation he entered the halls of Congress, and became there a leader among the intellectual giants of those days; how he was sent by President Adams as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Directory of France, where this honest servant of a virtuous republic, when approached with the coarse intimation that he could not obtain a hearing unless the doors of audience were first opened by a douceur to the wretches with whom he was to treat, rejected the overture and returned home, to receive the plaudits alike of political foes and friends; how he was shortly afterwards offered two places in the cabinet of the president, and declined them; how he subsequently accepted the office of secretary of state, and left on file in that department a series of state papers which have been guiding landmarks in the foreign policy and diplomacy of our country ever since; how, from secretary of state, he was elevated to the exalted position of chief justice of the United States—these things are part of the public history of our country known to every citizen of intelligence.

Private and Social Virtues.

It would be interesting also to dwell upon his private and social virtues which threw a charm around his fireside and domestic life, upon the rare combination of probity and wisdom uniformly manifested in his public and personal conduct; upon the natural dignity and considerate propriety that marked his whole deportment; upon his love of truth and deep sense of moral and religious obligation; his love of home and taste for the pleasures of the domestic circle; his respect, courtesy and kindness for the female sex; his benevolence and charity which was an innate sentiment of the heart—but these personal traits have been so delicately and graphically depicted by his most intimate associate upon the bench that a repetition of them would but dull the picture.

It is reasonable to conjecture that if Marshall had not been transferred from political life, he would have succeeded Monroe in the presidency. It was the good fortune of the country that he was assigned to another field of duty. It is no disparagement of the two chief justices who had actually occupied the seat before him to say that they had been little felt in the exercise of the functions of the high position which they held. Courts of justice can only act through the medium of pending suits, and possess no other function than that of pronouncing judgment in cases at law and in equity submitted for adjudication. In the first years of the national government but few cases could arise under conditions which brought them within the jurisdiction of the supreme court. They were so few in the time of Jay that even while holding the office of chief justice he went abroad on a protracted foreign mission. Judge Ellsworth, to whom the country owes the judiciary act of 1789, which was second only to the constitution itself, "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," was on the bench too short a time before his own mission to France, to deal with more than the few important cases that had matured for his consideration. Judge Marshall ascended the bench in full time, untrammelled by precedents, to settle the principles which should govern the decisions of the supreme court on the important questions which were just beginning to come under its jurisdiction.

The proprieties of the occasion forbid my indulging, before an audience of laymen, in a technical exposition of the principles of political and constitutional law which Judge Marshall enforced in the high office of chief justice. The more important of his decisions were searching into the theory and character of the national government, into the relative powers of the state governments, and into the rights and duties of the states and nation towards each other.

I need not premise that two distinct theories touching the powers of the national government were respectively maintained by the two great political parties of Judge Marshall's day. To use his own language, one of them "contemplated America as a nation, and labored incessantly to invest the federal government with powers competent to the preservation of the Union." The other attached itself to the state governments, viewed all the powers of Congress with jealousy, and assented reluctantly to measures which would enable the head to act in any respect independently of the members."

Judge Marshall belonged, from the beginning, to the party which insisted upon strengthening the federal government. He believed in his conscience, that the intention of its authors was to establish a strong government of independent powers and resources, and that the interests of the country required an effectuation of that intention. He ascended the supreme bench thoroughly infused with this preconception; and, possessing the courage of his convictions, he interpreted the constitution in accordance with what he conceived to be its real design. It

may not occur to the superficial student of the controversy which so long divided opinion between the champions of state sovereignty and federal supremacy to inquire what was the underlying sentiment which animated the party who, for three-quarters of a century, resisted every measure tending to increase the strength and independence of the federal government. It had its principal seat and constituency in the Southern states, and its prime object was the protection of the slave system from external interference. Mr. Madison defined the line of adverse opinion when he said, in the convention of 1787 "the states were divided into different interests, not by their difference in size, but by other circumstances; the most material of which resulted partly from climate, but principally from the effects of their having or not having slaves. These two causes concurred in forming the great division of interests in the Southern United States. It did not lie between the larger and smaller states; it lay between the Northern and Southern."

The Question of Slavery.

Parties formed themselves at the outset on this question of slavery. The Federalists, under Washington, espoused the cause of Union and Nationality. The Republicans first opposed the Union, and then, as a means of protecting the peculiar interests of the South, asserted the doctrines of State Rights, and promulgated, chiefly in the interests of slavery, the tenets of that political school.

The mission of the State Rights party from the beginning of the Union, was to defend the institution of slavery. In fulfillment of the mission it advanced the doctrine that the states were independent sovereignties, that the Union was but an alliance between sovereignties, and that therefore no set of states had a right to look into the internal economy of another set of states. The object was to relieve the conscience of the North from any sense of responsibility on the score of slavery, and to prevent any interference by the states exempt from slavery in the internal management of those encumbered with the institution. It was a conservative theory maintained for a patriotic purpose.

For a time the doctrine answered its object. When the Union was originally formed the North and South were in equilibrium, having about equal political and material strength. At first there were no great physical agencies, like railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, operating to annihilate distance, to compact widespread territories, and to consolidate the interests of extended regions.

But in course of time, the effect of these great mechanical agencies was to undermine the local powers of the states, and to nationalize the Union. And, as the interests of the country grew more and more national, and the public mind became more and more favorable to national ascendancy, the conscience of the nation grew more and more averse to slavery. So that, by the year 1860, of all the population of the United States, twenty-five millions of whites were opposing, and only six millions of whites upholding the institution.

Under the pressure of these circumstances, the State Rights party had for some time felt that their doctrine could no longer serve the purpose of protecting the slave institution. Its fortunes were felt to be desperate, and its case to require an extreme remedy.

There was but one recourse for the protection of the institution, and that was secession. It was tried, and we all know what the result proved to be in 1865. Slavery was completely abolished. The Union was nationalized. There was no slave institution left to defend. There was no further use for the doctrines of state-rights in their extreme application, and the nation entered upon a new career. How fortunate was it that a war with some European power was not pending when secession was thus averted upon.

With the experience of these later events in mind, how vividly do the dangers which beset the Union in the adolescent period of its existence present themselves to the vision. That the Union should have been formed at all is marvellous in the extreme—that it should not have perished in the early years of its existence seems little less than a miracle due to a providence ever benignant to our country.

Marshall's Great Work.

The disturbing forces which in 1861 eventually accomplished a temporary dissolution of the Union on the line of slaves or no slaves had been felt potentially in obstructing its original formation, and, after this event, in embarrassing the efforts of Washington's school of statesmen to give vigor, authority and paramount sovereignty to its government. Against this force, Judge Marshall found himself constantly arrayed; and it is largely due to his cogent reasoning and unflinching courage, both in legislative debate and in lofty deliverances from the supreme bench, that the edifice of our national government was firmly compacted in its framework, and fitted to withstand the formidable hostilities which constantly beset it. His conspicuous activity and efficiency in the task which seemed providentially assigned to him, of confirming to the national government the functions granted by the constitution, brought him into painful antagonism with the most honored and popular men of that portion of the Union of which he was a native and devoted citizen. Whenever he was at home, he found himself in an atmosphere of opinions adverse to those in which his convictions held him, and he felt keenly the disagreeable incidents attending such a state of affairs. Yet nerved by rectitude of purpose, and twice armed in the faith that his cause was just, his course knew no variableness nor shadow of turning; and his conduct in the great office of chief justice furnishes the most conspicuous example in judicial history, of courage enlightened by vigorous intellect, overcoming influences the most imposing, formidable and persuasive that ever co-operated to swerve a great jurist from the path of duty. It is fortunate that, although living and dying a slave-holder, he yet gave the best energies of his life to strengthening a government for which that class of citizens felt and inculcated an unyielding jealousy. It was fortunate for the country that so able a man, occupying for a third of a century the controlling office of chief justice, should have entertained the political opinions on which he acted. How he came to espouse them was best explained when he wrote: "I am disposed to ascribe my devotion to the Union and to a government competent to its preservation, at least as much to casual circumstances as to judgment. I had grown up at a time when the love of the Union and resistance to the claims of Great Britain were the inseparable inmates of the same bosom; when patriotism and strong fellow-feeling

with our fellow-citizens of Boston were identical; when the maxim 'United we stand, divided we fall,' was the maxim of every orthodox American. I had imbibed these sentiments so thoroughly that they constituted a part of my being. I carried them with me into the army, where I found myself associated with brave men from different states who were risking life and everything valuable in a common cause believed by all to be most precious; and where I was in the habit of considering America as my country, and Congress as my government." Such was his own explanation of the manner in which, though Virginia-born, he was a Federalist *intus et in cute*. Yes, "the Union and a government competent to its preservation," were the fond creed of his entire public life. Yes, "America is my country," was the sentiment which inspired alike the young soldier at Valley Forge and the chief justice at Washington.

After thirty-four years of service in the most exalted position known to our laws, in the metropolis of your own state, at the advanced age of eighty, he who had been the chief instrument in making the national government "competent to the preservation of the Union," died the peaceful death of a Christian and patriot. A president of the United States, speaking of him, has condensed a volume of eulogium in a single sentence: "He found a power; he found it a skeleton, and he made it a flesh and blood."

His principal glory is the constitution, to which he gave life and power; and John Marshall, the patronym of the noble college which you have called in his honor, is a name that will ever be associated with the strength, stability and grandeur of the American Union. And as that Union has now been relieved of the danger which attended its birth and imperilled its existence for nearly a century, let us hope that its destiny shall be to endure for all time.

At the conclusion of the addresses, Gov. Beaver, who was present, was called upon, and said that he did not wish to spoil the keen edge that had been put on the people's appetites by the gentlemen who had preceded him. He felt privileged in standing on the same platform where Pennsylvania and Virginia were so well represented. This was a most happy and auspicious occasion. He saw the inscription on the college "Lux et Lex," and regarded it as a happy conjunction to represent the character of the men who had given their names to the institution. With such a college in our midst, there is no need of any citizen of Pennsylvania going out of the state for an education. The governor's remarks created great enthusiasm.

The music of the evening was of a high order and was highly appreciated by the large audience present. The addresses were listened to with marked interest and made a deep impression upon all in hearing.

WEDNESDAY.

The college grounds presented a beautiful appearance on Wednesday morning. The entrance to the grounds, by a beautiful arch decorated with bunting and flags and containing the legend "Lux et Lex." Across the main college building was stretched great bands of white and blue, the college colors, bunting, and between the two towers of the main building hung a large national flag. The society halls were also gaily decorated, and flags hung from every window. Everything betokened holiday festivity.

SOCIETY REUNIONS.

The Goethean Literary Society met in their hall at 8.30 A. M., and these officers were chosen: President, Rev. Dr. A. H. Kremer; Vice-President, Rev. M. A. Smith; Secretary, Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier; Censor, Rev. A. J. Heller. A report was read by H. A. Bower of the progress of the society during the past year. Addresses were made by Revs. C. Cort, N. C. Schaeffer, T. F. Hoffmeier, A. J. Heller, J. H. Pannebecker, W. H. H. Snyder, Dr. J. M. Titzel, D. B. Shuey and Prof. F. Wetzel.

The question of repairing the hall was considered and a large number of cash subscriptions received for the work. The Goetheans exhibited a desire to keep their hall in first-class condition. A committee was appointed to see all the Goetheans not in the hall and give them an opportunity to help in the good work. The committee consists of Revs. J. G. Noss and W. H. H. Snyder. Adjourned.

Diagnothian Reunion.

At the same hour the Diagnothian hall was filled with ex and active members. The President, Fred. A. Rupley, Jr., called the society to order. Rev. C. F. McCauley, D. D., was called upon and opened the meeting with prayer. A report of the committee on decorations was presented. Rev. Dr. McCauley was then called to the chair. He is one of the founders of the society. He made some very interesting remarks. Dr. Gerhart followed him.

Mr. J. Warren Yocum also made some stirring remarks. The valedictorian, A. S. Dechant of the Senior class, was then called upon and delivered a valedictory address in behalf of the senior members; C. L. Bowman of the Junior class replied in behalf of the society. Dr. P. S. Davis, Major Reinhold, Dr. Klopp, Rev. Joshua Derr and Dr. Guilford spoke. Reading of the minutes followed and then a prayer by Rev. J. W. Santee, D. D. Adjourned.

MOCK CONTEST OF ORATORS.

In order to poke a little quiet fun at the junior oratorical contest and at the same time amuse themselves, the sophomores had a most enjoyable mock oratorical contest at 10 o'clock in front of the main college building. H. C. Poschman was master of ceremonies, and the judges were J. K. Light, D. G. Hertrick and W. B. Weaver. The committee of arrangements were J. T. Ankeny, chairman, C. R. Ankeny, A. Conner, D. T. Weaver, T.

B. Appel, H. S. May, A. B. Bausman, W. H. Welchans, D. M. Welle.

The '89 orchestra furnished the music as follows: C. E. Hilliard, 1st violin, leader; W. H. Welchans, 2nd violin; J. K. Light, 2d violin; I. N. Schaeffer, 2d violin; J. H. Schwartz, 1st flute; C. E. Schaeffer, bass violin; A. F. Clay, 1st flute; C. E. Heller, 2d flute; S. U. Waugaman, trombone.

The five young orators had borrowed the gowns and caps of the graduates and presented a dignified and stately appearance on the platform. Their orations "took off" the peculiarities of the speeches of the five juniors on Monday night and evoked great merriment. Following is the full programme:

March—"Roll Call" (Puefner).
Overture—"Banquet" (Schlegelgrell).
Oration—"The Big Toad of the Puddle" (Leader), E. T. Hager, Lancaster, Pa.
Clarinet Solo—"Marriage Bells" (Reardon), Otto Thorbahn.
Oration—"The Negro and the Woman" (Educational Influence on Their Laws Upon Americans), C. E. Schaeffer, Fleetwood, Pa.
Selection—"Mikado" (Moses).
Oration—"Confidence in Uncle Sam" (Faith in our Country), C. E. Creitz, Lynnport, Pa.
Overture—"National Airs" (Walston).
Oration—"Stand from Under" (Impending Crisis), C. A. Harsh, Alexandria, Pa.
March—"Dudes of '87" (Cleander).
Oration—"Scourge of Men" (Scourge of God), H. H. Apple, Lancaster, Pa.
Presentation of Prizes.
Galop—"Fedora" (Dietrich).

The prize, a big brass plate, was awarded to Mr. Harsh with much enthusiasm.

THE ALUMNI MEETINGS.

Old Students Gather Together and Discuss College Affairs.

The alumni meeting was held at 10.30 A. M., and was called to order by Rev. Dr. J. M. Titzel. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Peters, of Danville, Pa. The minutes were read by the secretary, Rev. D. W. Gerhart, of New Holland. Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs read a report on the subject of publishing a centennial volume, containing a history of Franklin College, of Marshall College, and of Franklin and Marshall College, including short sketches of all students who have at any time been connected with these institutions; also the literary societies, as well as the addresses delivered at the centennial celebration either in whole or in part.

A committee consisting of Revs. C. Cort, L. K. Evans and Hon. J. S. Hess was appointed to secure the names of alumni present and obtain subscriptions for the proposed volume.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Stahr read a report on the subject of publishing a biography of Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin.

Dr. Theo. Appel was appointed to edit the work. The chairman appointed Geo. F. Baer, Esq., J. B. Kremer, Rev. B. F. Bausman, Rev. Samuel G. Wagner, D. D., Rev. C. G. Fisher, Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, Dr. H. S. Guilford to secure subscriptions for this memorial volume on Dr. Nevin. President Apple then read a report of the centennial, showing the work that had been done. He reported that \$10,000 had just been secured towards the endowment. Adjourned to meet again to-night.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

At 12.30 P. M. the guests of the institution were invited by the summons of the college bell to dinner. Heretofore this dinner has been given in Harbaugh hall, but this year the great crowd present rendered that impossible. A large tent, provided through the courtesy of Mr. B. J. McGrann, was pitched near Harbaugh hall, and long tables filled with the choicest edibles were laid.

About five hundred guests were seated, and an efficient corps of waiters, under charge of Joseph Lebar, served it admirably. There was a large representation of Lancasterians, and the event was a great success.

The Meeting in the Afternoon.

The great afternoon meeting was held in the same tent. From the platform there erected, Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., of Hagerstown, Md., delivered the oration on the subject. The following is an abstract of it:

It could not well be otherwise than that, on this interesting and august occasion, some special relation which has always existed between the institution of learning whose hundredth anniversary we are celebrating to-day, and the church under whose fostering care it has from the beginning stood. It is as natural as it is significant that the statement of the subject on which we are asked to address you to-day joins together the college and the church. These two are ancient, immemorial friends, associates and allies; standing constantly in need of each other; never, except at the cost of serious detriment, separated the one from the other. The Christian church throughout her long history, has everywhere exhibited, among other characteristics, that of being the founder and the faithful foster-mother of schools and colleges, of seminaries and universities. And, as regards these institutions of learning, they, on the other hand, have manifested the greatest vitality, force and continuing power, have wielded their widest influence and achieved their highest renown, when standing in connection with the church of Him whose name is above every name and whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom.

It is true the college and the church have sometimes been separated. Men have supposed that better results might thereby be gained for the cause of education. Such divorce between religion and learning might well seem to be a putting asunder by man of things which have been joined together by God. But the point we are making now is, that such separation has not been usual hitherto. In the main, the college has hitherto been the child of the church. The historical fact is, that, in the establishment of institutions of learning, the Christian church has been the one great founding and organizing force; in this respect she has had no equal and no competitor. Is there anywhere in the

world an ancient university, which for centuries has blessed mankind with its light, and which still lives and thrives in these modern times, being old now and august and illustrious with the associations and traditions of past ages, and yet quick with the life of to-day and vigorous as it were with the vigor of immortal youth? The probability is that religious causes had much to do with the establishment of it; that the Christian church presided at its birth and watched over its growth.

This is true of many of the ancient and illustrious institutions of the old world; it is true also of the chief colleges and universities of America. In a pamphlet published in London, in the year 1642, one of the New England colonists, giving an account of the doings, plans and purposes of the first settlers of Massachusetts, says that as soon as they had built their houses and provided for necessary food, for God's worship and for civil government, "the next thing we longed for and looked after was to advance learning, to perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." This dread of leaving an illiterate ministry to the churches was the homely root out of which New England's oldest and most illustrious university grew.

Fostered by the Church.

It is to a similar desire of obtaining an educated and able ministry for the service of the churches that the institution in whose honor we are assembled here to-day owes its existence. Certain it is, that had it not been for the spiritual needs of a few scattered congregations of the Reformed Church, planted at an early day within the bounds of the commonwealth, and for the anxiety and concern of those fathers of the church, who consulted for the welfare of these congregations, and who grieved to see them as sheep without shepherds, this institution would never have been established.

It is well that we should remember this to-day. It is fit that in our present commemoration mention should be made of the original and hitherto unbroken relation sustained by this college to the church, whose needs called it into being.

Not only is this institution an instance and illustration of the natural and constitutional affinity existing between religion and learning, but, being the offspring of the church, its development and history manifest in a remarkable manner the influence and operation of the law by which the development of the church itself is governed. Our Saviour said of His kingdom that it "is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field; which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." In everything pertaining to the church, we recognize, in some measure, the presence of this law (as it may be called) of the mustard seed. It was natural and unavoidable that this institution should bear this characteristic mark of its origin, that it has grown to its present proportions from very small and humble beginnings. It was not made; it grew. It is indebted to no man's wealth for origin, existence and name. It has come by slow and gradual development and growth. It is the complex and varied result of many associated and cooperating forces. Possibly, by reason of this composite character, and because of its having come by such a process of gradual growth this institution may be the more worthy of our regard, as possessing thereby a more interesting, complex and opulent life. However this may be let us be thankful on this festival day, that thus our college has grown through a hundred years from small and obscure beginnings to that which our eyes at present behold it to be. Interesting and worthy of attentive consideration is genuine and healthy growth, under whatever circumstances it may take place. And if, in this instance, the growth may seem to have been painfully slow, let us remember that, as some one has said, it is better to be blessed with "the merciful dew of progress" than to be overwhelmed with "the cataract of prosperity."

In Old Franklin College.

The relation of this college to the cause of the Christian religion, and in particular its traced without any interruption, from the very beginning of its history. In Franklin College the Reformed Church was from the start interested in this extent, that by the terms of its charter, one-third of its board of trustees was to consist of members of that religious body.

The circumstances of the founding of Franklin College are significant because of the testimony which they bear to the fact that not a few of the most eminent, honored and influential citizens of Pennsylvania, though not themselves of German birth, were deeply interested in the education of the German population of the commonwealth. Chief among them was Benjamin Franklin, philosopher, patriot, philanthropist, from whom the college received its name; a name which, as long as this great commonwealth shall endure nay, as long as grateful remembrance shall anywhere be cherished of distinguished services rendered to the cause of science, of freedom, of humanity, shall never cease to be mentioned with gratitude and honor. The name of Robert Morris, the great financier of the American Revolution, is another honored name connected with the founding of this college. Benjamin Rush was its liberal friend. Four of the original trustees of the institution, viz., Robert Morris, Thomas McKean, George Clymer and Benjamin Rush, were among the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence.

As regards the relation of the Reformed Church to Franklin College, that appears to have been mostly indirect and incidental. The movement was not primarily (as far as we are able to discover) one of the churches themselves; and the institutions to which they gave rise stood, perhaps, not so much for what the German citizens of Pennsylvania were doing for themselves, as for what was being done in their behalf by others.

Though founded under such favorable auspices, it cannot be said that Franklin College, in its original form, realized the anticipations and hopes of its noble-minded founders. It did not render the distinguished service it had been expected to render to the cause of education among Pennsylvania's citizens of German birth. Into the reason of this we care not now to inquire, except to say that possibly it was owing to the circumstances first mentioned, that the movement was more from without than from within. It is a law that, without self-help, no other life is possible.

Continued on Page 4.

THE MESSENGER.

Rev. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., Editor-in-Chief.
 Rev. D. B. LADY,
 Rev. C. S. GERHARD,
 Rev. J. S. KIEFFER, D.D., } SYNDICAL EDITORS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the Office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscript.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1887.

This Week's Messenger.

We give this week's MESSENGER with a supplement, almost entirely to an account of the Centennial Celebration of Franklin and Marshall College. We wish in this general way, to acknowledge how largely we are indebted to the Lancaster newspapers for the reports. The addresses made, have been copied literally from the *Intelligencer*. An editorial letter, which will be found on this page, gives a running statement of things as they appeared to us.

To those who were at Lancaster, or who saw daily papers of that city, we print nothing new, but there are many of our people who will be glad for the full accounts we give. The occasion is worthy of the prominence we give to it, and the files of THE MESSENGER will help to preserve the history.

Mercersburg College.

Amidst the jubilation we have been having at Lancaster, our readers will not fail to notice that Mercersburg College has just held its commencement. This institution in the mountain village, is doing a noble work.

Death of Miss Prugh.

It will be seen from a memorial article in this week's MESSENGER, that Rev. P. C. Prugh, Superintendent of St. Paul's Orphan Home, has met with a heavy bereavement in the death of his daughter. God help him in this great affliction. Man if not mute is yet powerless to lighten the darkness, yet man may have sympathy, and the whole Church will feel this for the afflicted family.

Death of Two Prominent Divines.

Dr. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, President of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, died at his summer residence, at South Somerset, Mass., on Thursday night, and on Friday, ex-President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, died at North Adams, Mass., aged 85 years.

The decease of these eminent servants of God coming so near together has been startling. Although the latter had passed his fourcore years, his remarkable vigor of mind up to the last, led every one to class him among younger men; and the removal of the former in the height of his usefulness, with a mission seemingly yet unfinished, is an inscrutable Providence. Both were men of rare powers, which they used for the glory of God, and it will be hard to fill their places.

Princeton "University."

The Princeton "University" scheme will, we think, result simply in the establishment of a number of post-graduate courses. The list of new studies proposed by the enlargement of the curriculum is so great that there is no time for them during the period usually spent in a college. These new studies will then have to either crowd the old ones out or else overflow into after years of study at the institution. The objection urged to the latter plan is that it will require more money and take more time from practical life, and thus limit the advantages of the additional studies to the smallest number of students. But so many inroads have already been made upon the old curriculum at Princeton by elective studies, that any further movement in that direction will be apt to destroy it altogether. As things are now the Juniors have but four studies that are required and eight that are elective, while the Seniors have only six that are required and twenty that are elective. Can the institution stand more than that?

The argument for post graduate courses is, that the studies in them will be of an

advanced character and call for some maturity on the part of the student. A majority of the graduates will not care to enter the advanced course even if new degrees should be gained by them, and it would be best to have the training solid as far as it goes.

Editorial Correspondence.

Lancaster, June 17th, 1887.

It is a glad and glorious relief to man's very spirit to get out into the broad expanse of nature; to breathe the delicious air, to look upon the green fields and forests and up into the blue sky with its fleecy clouds that seems like mammoth flocks "shepherded," as some one has said by the "slow, unwilling winds." The ride from Philadelphia to Lancaster at this season of the year is one of the prettiest in the world. Nothing but the ugly fences so unnecessary even to fix the lines between "mine and thine," mar the landscape. The very railway stations that were once hot and begrimed with coal dust and oil, have been transformed to what seem to be vine wreathed cottages or more stately buildings surrounded by grass plots and flowers.

The evening traveler, on his westward way, is almost sure to see some glories bantered in the sky. He will notice that the setting sun seems to be playing a game of hide and seek,—appearing now on the right, and now on the left of the train, with strange surges of beauty. And as usual, when it called out the admiration of all who saw it on Tuesday last, its splendid exhibition of colors was prodigal and playful. First it peeped out above a dark blue curtain which it fringed with the brilliant light of diamonds; then showed its full russet disk behind a veil of turquoise, and at last as if by magic, dissolved all other hues and flooded the horizon with a sea of purple and gold.

But it was not the beauties of earth and sky that most engaged the thoughts of many who were journeying to this Inland City. They were going to the literary metropolis of our Zion, with thankfulness for the past and bright hopes of a richer coronation in the future. Never did Lancaster look more charming with its tasteful buildings, its well-kept streets and luxurious shade-trees. And the city was all aglow with the spirit of the Centennial of the college. There was a large procession moving towards the court-house, celebrated as the theatre of forensic disputation, and never was that temple of justice, more crowded by men of intellect and women of beauty than on that June evening when tribute was paid to the men whose names, the college bears. Hon. John W. Killinger presided. The music was inspiring. Dr. William Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, in incisive, surgeonlike, but delicate style pronounced an eulogy upon Benjamin Franklin and Judge Hughes of Norfolk, Virginia, with all the grace of old-time southern oratory, told of that peerless jurist, John Marshall. Afterwards Governor Beaver was called out and made a ringing address, which was applauded to the echo. Then followed the meetings and congratulations of old friends, and it was felt that the success of the week was already assured.

It would be vain to attempt to give in this letter, any extended account of class meetings, of feasts given by fraternities or of reunions held by the old literary societies in which Goetheans and Diogenians bragged to their heart's content and boasted of their inherent superiority, each within their own halls, with no one to contradict them. Nor can we tell of contesting juniors, much less of burlesquing sophomores, or still more jolly freshmen, who gave full and uninterrupted play to their innocent mirth. There was something homogeneous and ecumenical even in these things. All were given under the broad national flag and the society colors that blended with the evergreen over the gateway and on the walls of every building in the campus.

Wednesday was Alumni day, and a bright, full, happy day it was, from dewy morn till the moon of night. The regular meeting was held in the forenoon, and it was the largest and most interesting we have ever known. The subjects that claimed most attention were the publication of the centennial volume and the preparation of a biography of Dr. John W. Nevin, the power of whose life is felt now more than ever. These works were placed in the hands of proper committees, with the understanding that the preparation of the biography will be entrusted to Dr. Theodore Appel, who is thoroughly competent for the important duty, and who

will, as we hope, be encouraged by such a demand for the book, as will put all financial considerations beyond question.

Then came the alumni dinner, for which admirable arrangements had been made, under a canvas large enough to accommodate the multitude. After the dinner George F. Baer, Esq. of Reading, presided. Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., of Hagerstown, gave an admirable address on "The Relation of the College to the Church," and a number of distinguished guests responded to the toasts. They were mostly representatives of other institutions and their names, which are given in another place, will show how wisely they were selected.

The enthusiasm of the centennial did not reach its white heat, however, until Wednesday evening, when the court-house was packed almost like a barrel of herring to hear the poem by Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, A. M., and the addresses by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner and W. U. Hensel, Esq. As large extracts of these will be given, we need only say that they were characterized by marked ability and that no one can get an idea of their effect as they came from the living voice, by seeing them in cold type. Dr. Steiner, himself a scientist, deliberately upset the fat in the fire, by presenting an unanswerable argument against sacrificing the old curriculum, to the utilitarian spirit of the age. The flames gave quite an illumination. Then "Will Hensel" followed in the same line, in such a speech as made people think that the genius of old Thad Stevens, without his bitterness, had descended upon him. It was the best specimen of eloquence heard in that court-house for many a day and apart from its ability, it had the ring of truth about it. In that consisted its great merit and its authentication for those that heard it. It was evident that, however poor the college might be financially, and however out of the current of popular thought, it had no idea of following after false gods. Of all this we may write again.

On Thursday the regular commencement was held, an account of which will be given in our regular report. In the afternoon the "Freshmen" had mock-class day. In the evening the campus was lit up beautifully and the crowd of people was immense. A reception was given by Dr. Apple and the faculty in Diogenian Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The only mistake made by the generous ladies of Lancaster, was attempting to furnish refreshments for such a multitude. We would advise them to omit that at the next Centennial of the college, unless the facilities for doing such things should be greatly augmented. P. S. D.

The College Centennial.—Continued from Page 3.

ble. No effort from without can supply the place of vitality within.

Let no man say, however, that Franklin College was a failure. Nobleness never fails. Nothing of goodness is ever wasted. Franklin College was a prophecy, an "early intimation" of what was to be. It had to wait, as everything has to do, for its "hour"; and when that hour comes, then first it became apparent what significance the establishment of it really possessed; then first it began to accomplish the mission upon which it had been sent. Franklin and those associated with him were conducted by a way they knew not, to the accomplishment of their benevolent purposes and the realization of their charitable hopes. The tree which they planted is prospering to-day with the prosperity which it never saw and is bearing the fruit which it seemed to fail to bear while they were living.

Origin of Marshall College.

The case is different with Marshall College. The movement which resulted in the establishment of that institution was entirely from within; and the institution stands exclusively for what a considerable portion, at least of the German population of the commonwealth, undertook to do for themselves.

It is possible to trace the movement which finally resulted in the establishment of Marshall College to a very early beginning. As early as 1785, the Reformed Coetus of Pennsylvania asked permission of the synods of North and South Holland, in connection with which it then stood, to establish in this country a high school or seminary. This request was not granted. Separation from Holland having taken place about 1792, the Reformed Church presently proceeded to do what it had vainly asked permission to do in 1785. It vainly asked permission to do in 1817, was at the meeting of synod in York, in 1817, that attention was directed to the necessity of having some institution of learning, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter of establishing a theological school. That was the beginning of the question of a seminary. From that time the question of a seminary was a burning question at every annual meeting of the synod. It was considered at Carlisle; it was discussed at Lancaster; it was agitated at Hagerstown; it was the cause of great excitement at Reading; Harrisburg heard of it, and likewise Baltimore; it was at Bedford, finally, that the decisive vote was finally cast by which the long desired institution was called into existence.

The movement was attended by all that ferment, that toil and turmoil, that trial and tribulation, which seem to mark the bringing into being of whatever is genuine and enduring. It had to encounter that opposition with which every good cause is obliged to contend. It had an abundance of "dark hours," it

knew that "hope deferred" which "maketh the heart sick."

In 1825, a theological school was opened at Carlisle, under the care of Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer. We undertake not to follow its fortunes, as it traveled from Carlisle to York; from York to Mercersburg; from Mercersburg to Lancaster, where may it long remain. Like Wilhelm Meister, it has had its "Wanderjahre." Like Ulysses, it has traveled much; it has been abroad and seen the abodes of men.

It was out of this theological institution that, at York, Pa., in the year 1831, there grew a high school of the Reformed church. It was this high school that, at Mercersburg, Pa., in the year 1838, was erected into Marshall college. And it was this Marshall college which, by act of the legislature, passed in 1850, was united in the year 1853 with Franklin college, to form the noble institution of Franklin and Marshall college, in whose honor we are assembled here to-day.

We call special attention to the significant manner in which Marshall college was called into being. It is important to note the circumstance that it was not the original object of the movement to establish a college. It is not as if the church had said: "Go to, now, let us establish a college." She thought not of any college. She thought of her poor, scattered, destitute congregations, and of the urgent need there was of ministers. She established a theological school; and it soon became apparent that a theological school could not prosper without a classical department; and so the classical department grew up, and presently, by the power of its own unfolding life, developed into a college.

Let us not disdain to note the close connection in which this institution stands with that other institution which the Word of God calls the Foolishness of Preaching. This fair Hellenistic flower grew out of a homely Hebraistic root. It is significant that it was the theological seminary which gave birth to the college, and not the college to the theological seminary. These two great elemental forces of Hebraism and Hellenism are friends and allies. But the power that stands for sanctity, that preaches righteousness, that regards conduct and develops character, is, unquestionably, the prior and superior power. It goes before; it breaks the way; founds, builds, organizes; and the power that stands for the culture or the intellect follows ever gloriously in his wake. The two are often at variance. The day is coming when they shall be united together in harmony; when religion and science, when goodness and intelligence, when Hebrew holiness and Greek culture, shall be blended together in immortal wedlock.

Such has been the relation of the Reformed church to this college. In the history as we look back upon it now, there is much that is painful; much also that is beautiful and pathetic. Much that is painful, because toil and struggle and insufficiency of means and the conflict of good and noble intentions with misunderstanding and narrowness and perverseness are always painful. And much that is beautiful and pathetic, because light shining in a dark place; and hope refusing to die; because patience and prayer, and the constancy and heroism of a few constant and heroic souls—these always have had and always will have a beauty and a pathos of their own.

Claims of the College.

It remains to specify briefly as growing out of this relation what claims Franklin and Marshall college may be considered to have upon the Reformed church.

1. We mention, first, the claim this college has of being more intimately known and more attentively and considerably regarded by the ministry and the membership of the church. Shall not the child be known to its parent? This is something for the church to consider. Between the church and the college there has, perhaps, been heretofore more of a dualism than ought to have existed. The church has not sufficiently realized how intimately related to it the college is; how closely its welfare and prosperity of the college. Particularly the ministry, so many of whom have received their intellectual training here, but also the membership of the church, who indirectly have all of them participated in the benefits of this institution of learning, need to be acquainted with and interested in the college and its affairs. Privately and publicly frequent mention ought to be made of this important institution of the church. How shall the people be interested in the college, except they be informed concerning it?

2. We mention, secondly, the claim this institution has upon the Reformed church for the means required for its proper endowment. In particular, this college has a claim upon those members of the Reformed church to whose lot it has fallen to be the possessors of wealth. The endowment of institutions of learning is, in a peculiar manner, the work of men of abundant means. This is one of the offices of wealth; this is one of the ways in which the possession of wealth may be redeemed from selfishness, vulgarity and baseness. Just at present there is no claim which needs more urgently to be pressed upon the wealthy members of the Reformed church than this. Not for the sake of the college alone, but as well for the sake of the church and her spiritual welfare is it necessary that the wealth of the few should, in this noble way, be made to subserve the interests of the many.

3. Finally, this college has a claim upon the Reformed church, or that portion of the Reformed church to which it stands specially related, as being the institution in which the youth of the church who are to be liberally educated, ought to receive their education. For us, there is no college like our own. Other colleges may be more wealthy endowed; may own larger buildings and more extensive grounds; may have a more numerous faculty and a larger body of students; may possess various superior educational facilities. We envy no institution its superiority in respect of buildings, or grounds, or equipments of any kind. We rejoice in the prosperity of every prosperous college. But, for the people whose religious and educational wants called it into being and gave it character, Franklin and Marshall college possesses a superiority, not conferred upon it by any superiority in respect of external advantages, and of which no deficiency in this respect can avail to deprive it. Its superiority consists in this, that it is the outgrowth and product of the life of this people; standing in correspondence with it; representing its individuality, and supplying its needs as no other institution could possibly do. Misguided by considerations of size, of wealth, of numbers, of renown, of confessedly superior advantages in various external aspects, a young man, des-

tined it may be, for services in the ministry among the people of the Reformed church, may turn away from the college of his church to seek, as it seems to him, a more thorough education elsewhere. He pays an exorbitant price for what he obtains. When he parts with his people he parts with a subtle something which it would take a vast amount of superiority in size or numbers to make up for the loss of. There is strength in abiding by one's people. He shall thrive and have power whose life is rooted deep in the life of the stock he belongs to. It is in no selfish or narrow spirit, but because this college, by its origin and history and spirit, is what it is to the people of the Reformed church, that we say that it has a special claim as the institution in which the youth of that church ought to receive their education.

Such are some of the claims of Franklin and Marshall college upon the church to which it belongs and in whose service it stands. May it be one result of our present commemoration of its one hundredth anniversary, to gain for it a fuller recognition and acknowledgement of these claims in the minds and hearts of all the people of the Reformed church.

At the conclusion of Dr. Kieffer's address, Geo. F. Baer, Esq., who presided read letters of regret from the Faculty of Heidelberg College and from Ursinus College (Dr. Bomberger, President); and then proposing the sentiment, "The Day we Celebrate," called on Hon. John Cessna, President of the Board of Trustees, who responded by saying that he had been responding to toasts for just five years less than half a century, and he thought it was about time to excuse him from further service in this direction. [President Baer remarked that he would be excused when he had completed his Centennial.] Mr. Cessna then made a brief speech, recalling recollections of the early life of the college, and winning frequent applause with his happy hits. He recalled that in all this vast assemblage there were but three men who were present at the founding of Marshall College: Dr. Bucher, who helped lay the corner-stone, and Dr. Gerhart and Dr. Kremer, who witnessed it; and there was but one lady present who was at the founding of Marshall College, and that was the speaker's wife. How many of the ladies present would be living fifty years hence? If any of them should survive, the only harm he wished them was that if they married they might get as good a fellow as his wife got!

Mr. Baer now proposed, "Lafayette College," and asked Dr. Traill Green to respond. The Doctor, who was once connected with Marshall College, was greeted with prolonged applause as he mounted the platform. He spoke of his old associations, and expressed the hearty greeting of Lafayette.

Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg responded to the toast, "The University of Pennsylvania," referring to the fact that he had been connected with Franklin College before its union with Marshall. He remembered distinctly when Franklin College consisted of an old warehouse in this city, and he compared the condition of things then with the magnificent building and grounds of the present.

"Foreign Parts" was referred to by Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevin, of Rome, Italy, who said that he preferred rather to speak of American ideas in "foreign parts." His knowledge of foreign parts had been confined, largely, to Italy, where he had had the privilege of building a church, and he spoke at some length of his church work in sunny Italy. He expressed the belief that men going out from our American colleges were exerting an influence on foreign parts that could not be computed. Dr. Nevin said, among other good things in his recollections of Franklin and Marshall College, that he had been a student here 28 years ago, and at that time Uncle John Cessna had been coming here and responding to toasts for fifty years.

"Rutgers College" was referred to Rev. Dr. Carl Meyer, but he did not respond, whereupon Rev. Dr. McCauley responded to the sentiment, "Dickinson College," bearing the hearty greeting of that college to old Franklin and Marshall.

Rev. Dr. Seip responded to the toast, "Muhlenberg College," bearing the hearty greeting of the Muhlenberg College, and he referred to the fact that he had the honor of representing a college whose name bore an intimate relation to Franklin and Marshall College—the name of Muhlenberg.

"Princeton" was responded to by Dr. Stanhope Orris, who said that he bore the salutations of the College of New Jersey, and he congratulated our college on what had already been achieved.

"German and American Scholarship" was referred to Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, who began by saying that he feared he was neither an American, a German, or a scholar! Dr. Schaff spoke at considerable length, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Letters from Lehigh University and other institutions of learning were in hand, but were not read, owing to the lateness of the hour; and, after President Apple, on behalf of the Faculty, had extended thanks to the speakers, and to all who had contributed to the success of the Centennial celebration, the meeting was closed with a brief address by Marriott Brosius, Esq., who responded to the toast, "Lancaster County."

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of the College met on Tuesday afternoon in the First Reformed Church, and adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning at the College. The Hon. John Cessna presided; Rev. T. G. Apple, D.D., acted as secretary. During these meetings matters of business pertaining to the interests of the Col-

lege at that particular period in its history claimed the attention of the Board. Among these, action was taken upon the report of the Centennial Committee offered by Rev. Dr. Apple. It recommended the selection of an agent to give special attention to collecting funds for the college, and an expression by the Board of its willingness to give money to the institution. The first suggestion was adopted and the matter placed in the hands of the Centennial Committee with power to appoint a professor to fill the places of Dr. Apple or Prof. John S. Stahr, while the latter are prosecuting the work of collection.

Amid much enthusiasm Dr. Apple announced that Jacob Bausman had given \$5000 to the College. Charles Santee read the report of the Christ Reformed Church, Green Street, Philadelphia, announcing a collection of \$2131.08 for the College. In this were the individual contributions of Charles Santee \$1000 and Jacob Y. Dietz \$1000. It was also announced that George F. Baer gave \$1000 to the endowment fund; Hon. A. Herr Smith, \$500; Wm. Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of University of Pennsylvania, \$1000. The result of these contributions will aggregate from \$70,000 to \$75,000 for the past year. It is estimated that \$40,000 is needed for the Nevins memorial; \$20,000 alumni professorship, and \$20,000 for a chemical laboratory, and it is believed the sum will be raised this week or year.

It was agreed after some discussion, that provision be made for the appointment of a permanent teacher of elocution in the College. The salary of Prof. George F. Mull, adjunct professor of English literature, was raised to \$1000 per annum.

Authority was given to the committee on the Wilhelm estate to sell the surface rights thereof, but to retain all mineral rights.

A number of honorary degrees were conferred, which will be found noted in the account of the Commencement exercises proper.

Jacob Y. Dietz, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board made by the death of Geo. Gelbach.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

This great Centennial Commencement season reached on this evening a further step in its grand success in the meeting in the Court House. The hour of assemblage, 8 o'clock, found the large court-room crowded as the evening before, showing the interest of the people of Lancaster and visiting alumni and friends of the College was unabated. Geo. F. Baer, Esq., again presided. Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., offered prayer. The Mendelssohn Club under the directorship of Mr. Walter Bausman, furnished excellent music. Hon. L. H. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md., was then introduced, who delivered an address upon the subject, *The College and the Old College Curriculum*.

The following is an abstract of that which was pronounced by all a true literary feast.

One hundred years ago the corner-stone of a building for the use of a college, created by the legislature of Pennsylvania, was laid in this city by Benjamin Franklin. The names of the trustees to whom were entrusted its interests, show that they were chiefly of German nativity.

Fifty years thereafter, in a small village nestling at the base of the hills of Franklin County, one solitary student—the sole representative of the highest class of an institution there located—took his baccalaureate degree and became the first fruits of another college, also authorized by the legislature of the same Commonwealth. Both these colleges were established by men of German birth, or by those who boasted ancestry that came to these shores from Germany. Whatever vitality they manifested, whatever spirit was shown in their subsequent history, was the result of German earnestness and German piety. Their support, in most cases, came from those who had toiled to gain a meagre subsistence for themselves, but who were animated with an earnest desire to establish institutions where their descendants could fit themselves for any duty in life and contribute to the welfare of the new country in which their lot had been cast. They prayed and labored, fought against a mighty array of adverse circumstances, sacrificed much, but still kept prominently before them their main object—to give their children and their descendants opportunities to secure a good spiritual and intellectual outfit for the work of life.

Time passed, and the friends of these two colleges, seeing how much more effectively they could perform their duties as institutions for training young Americans under the influence of what were precious legacies of German thought and German piety, wisely determined to merge their separate and somewhat rival relations into one college which should challenge the respect and support of the people from whom their students were to be drawn. The united college bore the names of the two out of which it was formed, and, from the very day of the union, started off on a career, which, while it has not been marked with the flashy success of a meteor dashing across the sky, has shown how faithfully its officers have striven to realize the ideal of a liberal Christian education.

To-day we meet under the auspices of the united institution to return our sincere thanks to Him who has been its buckler and shield, to scan the extent of the work it has done and is now doing, and to bring such help and inspiration to its faculty and trustees as may enable them to take fresh courage and push forward still more vigorously in the path they have hewn out for themselves among the colleges of these United States.

Of those who were honored with degrees by the college whose birthday was one hundred years ago, none are with us in the flesh to-day; some have come from that located at the base of Parnell, whose years among the struggles of life have been nearly as numerous as those claimed for their Alma Mater, and whose care-worn brows show that they have been toilers in the world and earnest advocates of the right and the true; still more are here from the united institution, full of the traditions of the past, but like young giants eager for the work before them, proud of the reputation gained by their predecessors but full of de-

termination to show themselves worthy of it and ambitious to secure still greater triumphs.

These three classes are all represented here to-day—the sainted dead who struggled in the early years of Franklin, accomplishing but little beyond the preservation of the potentiality of the idea of an Anglo-German college; the vigorous, hardy sons of Marshall, who, after earnest preparation for the work of life under the inspiration of the sainted genius whose teachings were their pride and veneration, plunged into the conflict, are also here with grateful hearts and renewed vigor, although marked with many scars indicative of the earnest combats through which they have passed; and along with these are the successors of Franklin and Marshall—the fair flower of which the others were the promise—upon which we, the boys of an earlier day, and our predecessors from the Shadow Land, invoke the blessings of heaven as the hope of the nation we love.

Hail fathers and brothers! Alma Mater has invited us to the feast. Learning, Beauty and Religion have entreated that they might be handmaidens to welcome the wandering sons to the home-fireside. We are not strangers to one another, even if our faces are unfamiliar and our voices secure no recognition from attentive ears. Do not our hearts beat in unison? Has not the same love fired our youthful souls, have we not drawn inspiration alike from the lips or the writings of the Christian philosopher to whom we owe so much for those mighty truths that have proven themselves the mainsprings of our usefulness in life? We come responsive to her call, prepared to lay whatever of honors and distinctions we may have gained at her feet, prepared to ignore for the time the years that have accumulated upon our heads, and ready to be boys once more, subject to her orders and obedient to her discipline. We know that it is good for us to be here, because we have such severe such a free consecration for the work that may still be before us in life that will enable us to put new energy and zeal into all our future efforts—to acquire additional power in the struggle in behalf of the good and the true, and to go forth from this home-visit with the comforting feeling that we are fighting no battle alone but in intelligent sympathy with hundreds of brothers, trained as we are, armed as we are, and ready for vigorous contests under the same banner.

The Sainted Dead.

Amid, however, the joy and exultation of this meeting, the fact that many are not with us, who, having finished their task, have passed from the toils of earth to the triumphs of Paradise, spreads a cloud of sorrow between us and the sun, and for a moment hides the brightness of the present with a renewal of gloom that so thickly enshrouded us when they were called away. Familiar faces, beaming and glowing with the freshness of youth—voices whose friendly tones once sounded more sweetly to our ears than any ever produced by musical instrument—sympathizing hearts and gentle spirits—friends of our college days with whom we loved to mingle in close communion—may we not be permitted to pause and drop the tear of affectionate regret as memory brings you all before us! And there, in your midst, the grand figure of that Christian Gamaliel at whose feet we loved to sit, whose earnest and profound spirit stripped with ease, from the superficial and specious philosophies of the schools, the gaudy, meretricious ornaments that were calculated to excite the admiration and bewilder the spirits of the young, whose noble soul found its loftiest ambition only fully satisfied when at the feet of the lowly Jesus, whose teachings to his pupils were so many inspirations that have never been wholly obscured in any of our souls, but have blessed us whenever we have suffered them to light our paths and guide us in the solution of the various problems of life. May we not pause and with the deep reverence we feel for the memory of our old master, as the eyes grow moist and the lips become tremulous, thank the giver of all that is good for the rich legacy of ethical and theological teachings that was left the sons of Franklin and Marshall and the Reformed Church, when JOHN WILLIAMSON NEVIN, ripe in years and full of earthly honors, was gathered to his fathers. Are we untrue to his teachings when we assert as our fond belief that, in the clouds of witnesses from the spirit-land around us to-day, there is none more in sympathy with the occasion than he who struggled so many years for the welfare of our Institutions, bore obliquely and reproach from little souls so obliged to catch even a glimpse of his unselfish greatness, and at the last, when success was assured, laid aside the honors he had secured, retired from the post of authority whence his utterances would have been ex-cathedra to his disciples, and spent the remaining years of his life in retirement? If any human being should be remembered most gratefully on this occasion, surely it is he, who coming into our midst, gathered up all the educational prophecies of the past with reference to the college, made it possible that they could be realized, and gave an inspiration to his pupils which became stronger and more effective as they grew in years. True, others contributed to the results secured, whose names and deeds will be duly honored by those in charge of this Centennial. They were grand assistants to the Master-spirit, but he was grander and mightier than all, and as such I pause to drop the tear of affection over his grave!

The German Genius.

It has been incidentally mentioned that the founders of the institution, and it might be added its principal supporters, were men through whose veins coursed German blood. Their ancestors had but little sympathy with the superficial in the material, intellectual or spiritual world. Their love for the beautiful might not have been as pronounced as that of some others, but their devotion to the useful and the good was second to none. In their old home they had built their churches, their castles, their houses not for the passing moment, but as though for all time, and similarly, all their material constructions were not made for show, but to endure, were not made to please the eye but to serve useful purposes, and could always be relied upon. Their education had no toleration for the superficial. It must lead the student deep under the surface where the primal causes were to be found. Its students were never satisfied with a mere plausible reason. They demanded something profound and absolutely relevant. In search for this they threw aside the thought of gain and the hope of worldly aggrandizement. It was truth they wanted, and in their opinion no labor was wasted that would make its quest a complete success. In spiritual matters the same idea prevailed; the German religious life was not the turbulent babbling of a shallow stream over rocks, pebbles or other obstacles that might fill up its bed and obstruct its course, but it was the almost noiseless flow of the mighty river, which, having cut its way

through all obstacles, made a channel free of all obstructions, through which it could bear its freight on to the mighty ocean.

With such marked peculiarities on the part of its founders, the college must have grown up to maturity, abhorring a superficial curriculum, and detesting the shams and makeshifts which are not unusual in the enterprises of the age. Its curriculum must have been designed for a full, rounded culture of the student,—not pretending to fit him for any special profession, or pursuit in life, but so training all his mental powers that, when he should be deemed worthy of baccalaureate honors, he might go forth ready to enter upon a special preparation for the duties of his future life. Its faculty set forth this idea with all proper emphasis in their annual circulars, and evidently felt that whatever might be the future fate of the college, it should be true to the course laid down for ages as that best fitted for the careful training of the young. All this was in such strong contrast to the tendency of the times to permit each student to study such subjects only as might be peculiarly apposite to his future calling, that the conservatism which it manifested soon made it obnoxious to the epithet of "foggy" from the advocates of the "new" education.

The Conservative.

It requires some courage in the individual not to move with the tidal-wave of fashion, and a great deal for him to breast that wave and endeavor to pursue his course in direct antagonism to its movements. It is so easy to harmonize with the tendencies of the day, whether the results of deliberate thought, or the momentary impulses of mere whim. Moreover, one's reputation for amiability is thereby established and strengthened. He who participates in the popular movement becomes necessarily a popular man, and may stand a chance to get the uncertain honor of an election to the State Legislature or National Congress. But he who steadily refuses to yield to popular clamor, clings to what has been tried in the years that have preceded him, unless the weightiest reasons are assigned for the transfer of his allegiance, is progressive so far and so far only as that which is good and has been severely tried can be carried forward in the front rank with him,—he may not achieve popularity, indeed, may be taunted as a conservative to whom the epithet "foggy" is justly applicable, but his contemporaries will never deny him the character of a strong and useful man, whose life is a precious tower of safety to the community, while those who come after him will delight to hold him up to their children as a model worthy of their imitation. The world has long since discovered that popularity is no proof of greatness or wisdom, or talent, or goodness, but in most cases, is rather suggestive of a travesty of all these, and bears with it the suspicion that success has been secured at the cost of calm consideration and earnest convictions.

Similarly, it requires courage for a corporation to decline taking a position in a movement that has involved other corporations organized for the same purpose, and this especially when such action would give it the glamour of popularity and possibly bring it, for the time being, great prosperity and pecuniary reward. The smaller the corporation, the more limited its resources, the greater is the need for money,—the more striking will be its position and more likely to respect, if it clings to its own convictions, and declines to move adverse to them.

The Utilitarian Idea.

Many of the smaller colleges of the land have acquired such a record in their struggles against the popular tide in education, which seems to have influenced some of our larger colleges to recognize but little as worthy of a place in the curriculum of studies, that can not be made of pecuniary profit to the student. True, such a course was based upon an utter disregard of the idea that certain studies are specially advantageous for the development of all the faculties of the mind, and that their employment as a whole prevents the abnormal development of some at the expense of others,—and which has had the sanction of centuries. But the age was so prolific in wondrous scientific discoveries and still more wondrous application of the same that a restiveness under the slow and sure methods of training speedily made itself manifest. The question was bluntly addressed to our educators—what use can we make in our daily mercantile and mechanical lines of business, of Latin and metaphysical lines of the dry detail of logic and metaphysics or slow methods of fitting youths for active participation in the business of life? Our motors are not the same as those used by our ancestors. The horse was supplanted by steam when rapid transmission became a necessity, and we are now only impatiently awaiting the discovery of methods by which electricity may be used as the motor of the world. Why shall we be content with the tallow-candle as a source of light, when gas or, better still, the Edison incandescent burner, can be employed to illuminate our path by night with its bright, dazzling, far-penetrating light? The age is one of steam and electricity. Our teachers must present nothing to our children that will make them pause and cast a longing look at the past! That is only useful which treats of the present or prophecies of the future! We must break with the past! We want none of the so-called culture of the dead languages. Teach us the living, with which we can buy and sell and get great gain; Teach us only the things that are practical! The age is not for dreamers, but for active, busy, wide-awake men of practical bent! Questions such as these and arguments of a similar character began to be largely employed, possibly not so free from the drapery of rhetorical attractions as I have stated them, but showing, however expressed and richly draped, that a spirit of utilitarianism, demanding a definite statement of the monetary value of their studies, was invading our colleges and striving to overturn the wise conclusions, which centuries of experience had reached as to the best course of studies for fitting a young man for life. Many shrank from this method of viewing the subject, but still felt that changes must be made in order to satisfy what was fast being developed from a "tendency" to a "movement," and that it was their business to court the popular favor, because that was tantamount to prosperity. But how could they show some, if only the slightest, apparent reverence for the verdict of academic history, and yet satisfy the Zeitgeist? And the plan was speedily devised by taking this theory as its foundation, viz:—certain studies have a direct value in the special life-calling which the youth proposes to undertake—therefore let him take up these and devote his entire energies to

Continued in Supplement.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

'THE MESSENGER' FIFTY CENTS For SIX MONTHS.

We will send THE MESSENGER to any one whose name is not on our list—from July 6th to 31st of December, 1887, for FIFTY CENTS. This is a trial offer. It is liberal. Will not every reader of THE MESSENGER see that he or she will secure a new Subscriber for the six months—with the hope that after a trial of it for that time it will continue its visits?

Work for the increased circulation of your Church Paper!

ADDRESS:

Reformed Church Publication Board,
907 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Commencement Exercises.

Mercersburg College Commencement—A New Secretary and New Regent—Degrees Conferred.

The Commencement exercises of Mercersburg College were held on Friday evening, June 10. In the afternoon a meeting of the Board of Regents was held. Rev. A. J. Heller having removed from the bounds of the Synod of the Potomac resigned his seat in the Board and W. J. Zacharias, Esq., was chosen to fill the vacancy. Rev. Heller having been secretary of the Board, W. Rush Gillan, Esq., was elected to this office. The report of the President of the Board showed that during the year a portion of the buildings had been repaired and the Board decided to carry on the work until the buildings should all be in good order. The Board also determined to make a vigorous effort to restore the College to its old time prominence and to this end will make an appeal to the Alumni and the friends of education throughout the Synod of the Potomac for aid. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. M. L. Firor, E. George, W. L. Hammond, G. W. Laucks, N. B. Scott and Rev. S. L. Whitmore of the class of 1877; on Rev. Albert A. Black, Dr. D. J. Dixon, Rev. Edgar S. Hassler, Clinton R. Kisecker, Titus B. Leiter, Ebenezer Mackey, Rev. George B. Kesser, Dr. Allen S. Reynolds and John S. White of the class of 1878; on Edward M. Boyd, Rev. Edward R. Deatrich, Daniel W. Harnish, Cooper D. Schmitt, William W. Seibert and Rev. C. W. Summey of the class of 1879; and on Rev. Harry H. Sangree of the class of 1880.

The report of the President showed that the number of students during the last year was thirty. A lack of the necessary professors rendered it impossible to carry students through a full course, yet the President, Dr. G. W. Aughinbaugh, aided by his able assistants, Prof. Charles Keller and Miss Grace A. Richey, has prepared a number of students to enter the Sophomore class of any of the higher colleges. The institution still retains its charter and as soon as the necessary teaching force can be had will graduate its students in a full course, and this at a much less cost than any other institution in this section of country.

In the evening the regular Commencement exercises were held in the Reformed church. The music consisted of vocal solos by Miss Nannie Imbrie, of Greencastle, with piano accompaniments by Miss Pauline Culler, of Mercersburg, piano solos by Miss Edith Aughinbaugh and piano duets by Misses Edith Aughinbaugh and May C. Burgess. The salutatory was delivered by Dr. Snider Stephen, of Westminster, Md., followed by an essay upon the subject "Festina Lente," by Miss Helen E. Burgess, of Pittsburgh. Harry W. Wisler, of Mechanics-town, Md., pronounced a eulogy on Andrew Jackson and Miss May C. Burgess recited "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night." The oration was delivered by C. W. Gabriel of Washington county, Md. His subject was "Effects of Immigration." "Culture" was the subject of an essay by Miss Minnie R. Fendrick, of Mercersburg. C. S. Gill, of Woodstock, Va., delivered the valedictory. All the students were very young. The essays by Misses Fendrick and Burgess were exceedingly well prepared. The recitation, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," by Miss May C. Burgess, a little girl of not more than fourteen summers, was equal to many of our elocutionary pretensions. To young men, most of whom will now go to Lancaster, will be able to stand with any of the students there. The friends of Mercersburg College have reason to be gratified. The institution will again achieve prominence and rise to its former place among like institutions, it is believed by those familiar with its workings.—*Valley Spirit*.

The Twenty-fifth Jubilee of Emmanuel's Reformed Church, West Philadelphia.

The twenty-fifth jubilee of this congregation, corner of Baring and 38th streets, West Philadelphia, will be celebrated on Sunday, the 26th inst. There will be three services during the day:—10.30 A. M., 2.30 and 7.30 P. M., the last one in the German and English language. All Reformed churches are invited to be present.

J. B. KNIEST, Pastor.

General Agent Binkley has secured 24 new subscribers for the MESSENGER in the Pleasant Unity charge, of which Rev. E. H. Diefenbacher is pastor.

Extra copies of this number of "THE MESSENGER" can be had at a cost of 5 cents a piece—postpaid.

Business Department.

REV. CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

\$2.00 a year, in advance, postage included. Six copies to one address for one year, \$10.00. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, unless orders are sent direct to the Publication Office, at least two weeks before the time subscribed for expires, and all arrears are paid.

The publishers will not be responsible for notice given to an agent or postmaster. When arrears for more than a year are due, they are collected through a solicitor.

The date appended to the subscriber's name on the slip pasted on each paper, indicates the day and year to which he has paid. Renewals should be made, if possible, before the date transpires. If two issues are allowed to be sent after that time, and a notice to discontinue is then received, the subscriber will be charged for the six months commenced.

Remittances should be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter, and be made payable to the order of the Reformed Church Publication Board.

Should you remit, and an examining the label on your paper you do not find the proper credit given after two weeks have elapsed, please inform us by postal, so that any failure to reach us may be discovered, or any mistake or omission may be corrected.

We do make mistakes sometimes, and we want the aid of pastors, agents and all interested, in correcting them.

Communications for the paper, to insure prompt insertion, should be addressed to "The Messenger."

PLEASE NOTICE TAG ON YOUR PAPER

AND IF YOU ARE INDEBTED FOR

SUBSCRIPTIONS, REMIT WITHOUT DELAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE IN ADVANCE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

To and for NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
"THE MESSENGER" and a good book, the retail price of which is \$1.25, for \$2.00 Cash.

By reason of having an extra supply of the book named we are enabled to make the following offers:

1. To any one as a new subscriber sending us \$2.00 cash, we will send THE MESSENGER for one year and a copy of "Way-side Gleanings in Europe," by Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., post-paid.

2. To any one sending us the name of a new subscriber and \$2.00 cash, we will send a copy of the same, post-paid.

Address,

Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 ARCH STREET,
Philadelphia.

NEW & OLD BOOKS.

We would call attention to the following books that have been recently published, and are for sale by us at the prices named, post-paid:

The Substantial Philosophy.	
Rev. J. I. Swander, D.D.,	\$1.50
Letters to Boys and Girls about the Holy Land and the First Christmas.	
Rev Theodore Appel, D.D.	.75
Lord's Portion.	
Rev. H. Harbaugh, D.D.,	.25
Paper,	.25
Muslin,	.30
Service Book & Hymnal.	
Rev. W. F. Lichtler, Plain Muslin	.25
Red Edges	.40
A Treatise on Baptism.	
Rev. J. J. Leberman,	.60
Recollections of College Life.	
Rev. Theodore Appel, D.D.,	1.25
Beginnings of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the U. S.,	
Rev. Theodore Appel, D.D.,	.50
Paper,	.50
Muslin,	.75
A Child's Life of Christ.	
Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D.,	1.00
The Gospel Call, Book of Sermons by Rev. J. K. Millett, deceased; edited by Rev. C. S. Gerhard.	1.50
History and Doctrines of the Reformed Church, by Rev. J. H. Good. A Tract. 50 Copies.	1.00
100 "	2.00
300 "	5.00
Directory of Worship, Muslin.	.50
Imitation Morocco,	1.00
Young Parson,	1.25

OLD BOOKS AT REDUCED RATES.

Way-side Gleanings, by Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., former price, \$1.25.	.60
Christological Theology, Rev. H. Harbaugh, D.D., Single Copy,	.05
Dozen,	.50

Address,

Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 ARCH STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PASTORS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Will find it to their advantage in every way to order their Sunday School Helps and Supplies from their own Publication House.

Specimen copies sent on application.

Address,

Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Miscellaneous.

New Every Morning.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.
All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed;
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and
bled,
Are healed with the healing which night
has shed.
Yesterday is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds
tight;
With glad days and sad days and bad days,
which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and
their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful
night,
Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in His mercy receive, forgive them!
Only the new days are our own,
To-day is ours, and to day alone.
Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all reborn;
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly
To face the sun, and to share with the
morn
In the chrisom of dew and the cool of
dawn.
Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And, spite of all sorrow and old sinning,
And puzzle forecasted, and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again.
—From the Springfield Republican.

Selections.

Few friends call for greater thankfulness
than a friend safe in heaven. It is not
every one that overcometh.—*Dr. James
Hamilton.*
No one ever had a glimmer of a will to
come, but that shining "whosoever" flashed
its world-wide splendor for his opening eyes.
—*F. R. Havergal.*
Live to be useful; live to give light; for
those who are enabled through grace to
shine as lights here, shall, in the world to
come, shine as suns and stars forever and
ever.
Always believe that those things which
elicit the most patience and prayer and hu-
mility, are your best things, and those which
the most please and excite your pride and
self-complacency are your worst, let them
come in what garb they may.
From the depths of Nature's blindness,
From the hardening power of sin,
From all malice and unkindness,
From the pride that works within,
By Thy mercy,
O deliver us, good Lord!
When the world around is smiling
In the time of wealth and ease,
Earthly joys our hearts beguiling
In the day of health and peace,
By Thy mercy,
O deliver us, good Lord!
—*J. Cummins.*

Personal.

Cardinal Dirende will represent the Papacy
during the Queen's Jubilee celebration in
London.
The King of the Belgians is engaged on a
"History of the Conquest of England by the
Normans."
Kearney, the sand-lot terror of San Fran-
cisco, now keeps an intelligence office for
cooks and washerwomen.
Professor Sumner, of Yale, has been ap-
pointed to complete the Board of Official
Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapo-
lis.
Mrs. Frank Leslie is of Huguenot extrac-
tion, and was born in the French quarter of
New Orleans. She speaks French, Spanish,
Italian, German and English with equal
fluency.
Prof. Delitzsch was seventy-four several
months ago, yet he reads the finest print
without glasses; he handles his Bible more
swiftly, if possible, than Mr. Moody himself;
he does full work in the university, walking
firmly to all his classes; he is constantly
writing on some new work; he lectures with
more force than several of the younger pro-
fessors; he keeps up his interest in all the
important questions of the day; he is exten-
sively committed to a number of large
philanthropies; and withal he has a simple,
genial manner which reminds one easily of
Ralph Waldo Emerson. He is very friendly to
American students and has organized a
Bible-class for them.

Science and Art.

One who claims to have tried it says that
rubber may be fastened to iron by means of
a paint composed of powdered shellac steeped
in about ten times its weight of con-
centrated ammonia. It should be allowed
to stand three or four weeks before being
used.
CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—The
coast of Norway is sinking gradually while

that of Sweden is emerging more and more,
and the Baltic is becoming shallower. Land-
marks on the Swedish coast by the celebrated
naturalist, Linnæus, at the beginning of the
eighteenth century, show that the upheaval
raises that coast about four feet in the course
of a century.

It is generally supposed that pneumonia
is due to the accidental penetration of speci-
fic microbes into the system, but the obser-
vations of M. Jaccoud, a French student of
the subject, show that the disease really re-
sults from the development under favorable
conditions of microbic germs permanently
present in the system. A chief condition
of such development is a sudden chill,
which explains the frequent coincidence of
lung affections with abrupt changes of tem-
perature.

This was the way a country blacksmith
was seen removing that portion of an ax
handle from the ax that remained in the eye,
the break being close to the iron. The
wood could not be driven out, and, as nails
had been driven in at the end, could not
be bored out. He drove the bit of sharp
edge into some moist earth and then built
a fire around the projecting part. The wood
was soon charred so that it was easily re-
moved. The moist earth so protected the
tempered part of the ax that it sustained no
injury.

Items of Interest.

A society of young ladies has been incor-
porated in New York city, which has for its
object to establish a place of recreation for
working girls during their vacation.

A Vienna writing master has written forty
French words on a grain of wheat that are
said to be easily legible for good eyes. It has
been placed in a glass case and presented to
the French Academy of Sciences.

Among the remarkable woods of South Af-
rica is sneezewood (*Pteroxylon utile*), which
in durability is said to surpass even lignum
vite, producing machine bearings which have
been known to outlast those of both brass
and iron.

Prof. Oliver Lodge, of London, suggests
that the recent discovery of the power of
electricity to clarify an atmosphere of dust
may be successfully applied to clear the
atmosphere of cities from the overhanging
dust and smoke clouds.

The rarest of rare birds is the Great Auk.
It belongs to the penguin family, and was
formerly found on the British islands of the
Hebrides and Shetlands, but is now practically
extinct. An egg of the bird was recently
sold in London for \$200.

Many California women cultivate fruit
farms. They can do much of the work, such
as picking, packing, making raisins and can-
ning fruit. Crystallized figs and apricots are
the products of woman's labor, as well as jel-
lies, jams and marmalade, which are sent all
over the world.

The London Medical Record says that
there are more deaths from apoplexy in Bor-
deaux than in any other city in the world,
and it attributes that fact to the bibulous
habits of the Bordelais. It seems that
Bordeaux is given to wine bibbing to an ex-
tent which produces an abnormal amount
of disease of various kinds. It might
have been supposed that Bordeaux drank
pure wine, but such is not the fact. There
is quite as much adulteration of wines in-
tended for home consumption as of those sent
abroad.

Spiders are one of the great obstacles to
telegraphers in Japan. Filling the trees
along the lines, these insects spin their webs
between the earth, the wires, the posts, the
insulators, and the trees. When the webs
become wet with dew they constitute a good
conductor, and the lines are found to be in
connection with the earth. The only method
of obviating this inconvenience is by em-
ploying brooms of bamboo to brush away the
webs. But, as the spiders are more active
than the workmen employed in this work, the
difficulty is not the less serious.

The plan of fertilizing the African desert
by means of wells has proved, so far as it
has been carried out, a gratifying success.
By the aid of one of the first wells sunk in
Tunis, a space of 375 acres has been made
suitable for cultivation, sown with cereals and
lucerne, and planted with vegetables and a
nursery of young trees. Two other wells are
being sunk, which it is expected will irrigate
7,500 acres. The Bey of Tunis has con-
ceded to the company sinking the wells 25,000
acres of land, which they can select them-
selves from districts which are at present of
no value.

Epernay, in France, is a vast subterranean
city of champagne. For miles and miles
there are streets hewn out of the solid chalk,
flanked with piles of bottles with champagne
of all blends and qualities. There is no
light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings
and turnings, except what the spluttering
candles afford. All is dark, dank and
damp, with the temperature away down about
zero. The largest champagne manufacturers
in Epernay have underground cellars which
cover forty-five acres and contain five million
bottles of wine. There is a whole street in
Epernay lined with fine chateaux, all owned
by champagne men.

Receipts of Grant's Book. The Book
Buyer states that the \$404,600 which Mrs.
Grant has received from the sale of her hus-
band's work represents 70 per cent. of the
gross profits on the publication, which have
thus amounted to about \$578,000. The gross
receipts from the sale of the work have
amounted to not far from \$3,000,000. There
have been sold 312,000 sets, at an average
of, probably, \$4 a set, which foots up \$2,880,-
000—a fair estimate of what the public has
paid for this work. The skins of 7,000 goats
and 20,000 sheep have been used for the
covers of these volumes.

Introduction of Postage Stamps. Postage
stamps were first issued by the United States
Government in 1847. There were but two
denominations—5 and 10 cents. The 5-cent
ones were printed with brown ink, and bore
the bust of Benjamin Franklin; the 10-cent
ones were printed in black, and bore the
head of Washington. Two years previous to
that the Government had issued some for
New York city alone, merely to test the
working of them. These stamps bore upon
their face the words "New York." Finding
they would work well the Government in

1847 placed them in general use throughout
the country.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

POTATOES WITH LIVER SAUCE.—Save the
livers when fowls are roasted or boiled; boil
them separately and pound to a paste when
tender and dry. Add a little chicken stock
or hot water to make a sauce and pour it
over hot stewed potatoes for breakfast.

OAT GRIDDLE CAKES.—One half pint
fine oatmeal, one teaspoonful each of sugar
and baking powder, half a teaspoonful of
salt; mix the baking powder in with the
flour, add cold water to make a thin batter,
beat together thoroughly and bake immedi-
ately.

GOOD LITTLE BREAKFAST DISH.—Boil
three eggs twenty minutes, then remove the
shells and cut into slices. Fry a bit of onion
in a little butter, and add a teaspoonful of
corn-starch mixed with a saltspoonful of cur-
ry powder; pour on slowly three-quarters of a
cup of milk, seasoning with salt and butter to
taste, and simmer until the onion is soft. Add
the eggs, and serve when they are thoroughly
heated.

CHICKEN FRICASSEE, WITH MUSHROOMS.
—Take a dry-picked chicken, separate the
joints, cut each joint into pieces, remove the
skin. Put the pieces into a saucepan with
one onion, salt and pepper, and a few soup
herbs, and water enough to cover them;
simmer gently three-quarters of an hour, re-
move the scum as it arises; when the chicken
is quite tender remove it, strain the liquid.
Put into a saucepan an ounce of butter, heat
it, and whisk it thoroughly; thicken a cupful
of the broth with a teaspoonful of flour, add
it to the butter; do not let it boil, whisk it
well, add gradually half the quantity of broth,
draw the pan from the fire. Beat up the yolks
of two eggs with a little cream, and add it to
the remaining warm broth. Now add this to
the sauce containing the butter, let stand a
moment on back of range while you cut up a
dozen button mushrooms, add these to the
sauce, now add the chicken, and, when all is
quite warm, serve.

Farm and Garden.

No invariable rule can be laid down for the
rearing of calves on skim milk, and each
farmer must make a rule for each calf.

Small chickens should never be kept or fed
with old ones; they are apt to be injured.
Have two or three yards, and separate them
according to size and strength.

A Vermont farmer plants a sunflower
seed instead of a pole to each hill of beans.
The sturdy stalk answers for a pole, and the
seeds supply an excellent feed for poultry.

Dampness is bad for young chicks. Ar-
range their drinking vessels so that they can-
not get into them, and do not allow them to
run in the wet grass or to be out in a storm.

A clover pasture is of most value for grow-
ing hogs, though very cheap food for a part
of the ration after the fattening process is
begun. During the spring, when most rapid
growth is taking place, an acre of green
clover would furnish green food for a dozen
or more hogs being fed corn to fatten.—*Prairie
Farmer.*

The oat is a splendid food for young ani-
mals, because, compared with corn, straw,
etc., it is rich in muscle and bone forming
element; and this also makes it a splendid
food for work animals. Corn should be fed
sparingly to work animals, during the summer
especially, as it is a heating food. It will pay
to make the grain ration of oats in the morn-
ing and at noon.

It is not desirable to put a ram to service
too young. It is an injury to the animal and
may do to the offspring. A yearling may
serve twenty-five ewes. A 2-year-old may
serve fifty, and sometimes an animal may be
vigorous enough to bear a much heavier ser-
vice. Care should always be taken not to
overwork the ram, and the reasons are ob-
vious enough. All sires should be in vigor-
ous health and strength, an affirmation that
every one will second.

Many farmers neglect to clear their mow-
ing fields of stones, sticks and other obstruc-
tions to the mowing machine until the grass
gets so high that it is difficult, if not impos-
sible, to see them, and so the knives of the
mower are injured if not broken; this is very
poor policy, for on most mowing fields, if
the work be done before the grass starts
much, the labor of removing all obstructions
to the harvesting machines is comparatively
light.

A writer in the Henderson Journal, who
has cultivated broom corn for eleven years,
says that the same amount of labor that will
produce three acres of tobacco will produce
twenty acres of broom corn. Estimating
both crops at 5 cents a pound, the good, lush
and trash are worth \$150, while twenty acres
of broom corn at 25 cents per acre are worth \$500.
Besides, on every 500 pounds of broom corn
you will get 100 pounds of seed, which are
worth more than the same number of pounds
of oats.

FATTENING FOWLS.—We have already
called attention to the fact that a hen intend-
ed for the market should be fed differently
from one that is laying; and now we wish to
give information to those who are at times
compelled to sell off a number of the surplus
hens. It should not be forgotten that weight
and condition are necessary for market
poultry. The weight of course, enables the
greater number of pounds to be marketed on
the smallest number of hens, while the condi-
tion, if good, sometimes adds two or three
cents per pound to the price. All fowls
should be made very fat before being sent
to market, the same as with a hog; only a
hen can be fattened in ten days. A large,
roomy coop should be provided, which
should be protected from the rain and sun.
The first thing to do is to provide plenty of
gravel, and make arrangements for giving
an unlimited supply of fresh water. The
water should always be clean and fresh.
Fatten them as quickly as possible; for,
while all kinds of poultry will gain rapidly
at first, they lose flesh if kept too long, as

they become restless and discontented. Give
plenty of corn, and give it four times a day.
Allow green food also, and a variety, in order
to keep the fowls in good condition, and
thereby promote digestion. An excellent
feed is to cook one quart of corn meal, a pint
each of bran, middlings, and half a pint of
linseed meal, mixing it with cooked potatoes.
Such food may be given in as large quantity
as they can consume, and as often as they
will eat, with grain in plenty at night. The
object should be to fatten quickly.—*Farm,
Field and Stockman.*

Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our
Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

THE APPEAL TO LIFE. By Theodore Mun-
ger, author of "The Freedom of Faith."
Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin
& Company. The Riverside Press, Cam-
bridge. 1887. Pp. 339. 16mo. Price
\$1.50.

This book is made up of fourteen dis-
courses designed to set forth truth in the
"direct line of human life and common ex-
perience," and they fully sustain the reputa-
tion the author has already gained by his
former publications. Every one of the ser-
mons is worthy of being read and studied,
not only by private Christians, who will find
them full of instruction, but by ministers,
who should profit by the suggestions they
give. To the latter class, the preface of the
book will prove itself more valuable than
the price asked for the volume. It will help
many of them out of ruts into which they
have fallen, for it exposes faulty ways of
presenting truth and gives better ones. Indeed
the underlying mode of thought is to our
mind one chief value of the book. This will
be helpful in the wider range of study, for
the principle will apply almost everywhere.
We commend the book especially to men
who know plenty of abstract theology, but
nothing of that humanity upon which it is
intended to fit.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By
Washington Irving. In four volumes. Vol.
I. New York: John B. Alden, Publisher.
1887. Pp. 404.

It goes without saying, that every Amer-
ican should be familiar with the life of Wash-
ington. Few men occupy a more enviable
place in history. The nobility of his charac-
ter, as displayed in the most trying cir-
cumstances, especially his unselfish devotion to
his country, has endeared his name to count-
less human hearts throughout the world. He
is admired as a great, and revered as a
good man. Of such a one we wish to know
all that can be known; and men will ever
thank Irving, because he, with much enthu-
siasm, devoted the last years of his honor-
able literary career to writing the life of this
illustrious patriot, soldier and statesman.
Washington could have no better biographer.
Of American men of letters Irving was the
first to win recognition in European circles,
and the reputation he acquired will unques-
tionably be permanent. His poetic refine-
ment, his genial humor, his pure moral tone,
and the almost faultless finish of his style
give an abiding value to his writings. And
his best qualities come to view in his life of
Washington. There is no need that we
should enter into a detailed notice of a book
which is so well known, and which, by rea-
son of its excellence, has become an English
classic. We simply wish to call the atten-
tion of our readers to this new and beautiful
edition which Alden is now issuing. It will
be complete in four volumes, small octavo,
printed on fine heavy paper, with long
primer type, and adorned with numerous
illustrations. The first volume has just ap-
peared, the remaining volumes will follow in
July. The excellence of Irving's text is
universally conceded, and the form in which
that text is now given to the public is, as re-
gards beauty and accuracy, all that could be
desired. These volumes will prove an orna-
ment to any library, and their extremely low
price brings them within the reach of all.
For, incredible as it may seem, they can be
had bound in fine cloth, gilt top, for \$3.00,
and bound in half red morocco with marble
edges for \$4.00. We trust this edition will
have an extensive sale.

THE ANDOVER REVIEW, June, 1887.
The opening article on "Ethics and Phys-
ical Science," by Prof. Dewey will be read
with pleasure by all who feel compelled to
resist the vain pretensions of the modern
school of evolutionists to explain the reali-
ties of the moral world in terms of matter
and force. With much ability the writer
shows that ethical science, as an account of
right conduct, and the moral life, as the
ordering of conduct in the right, are not
compatible with a physical interpretation of
reality; he promises to show on a future
occasion that they are compatible only with
a spiritual interpretation, which in its broad
and essential features is identical with the
theological teaching of Christianity. Rev.
Samuel Loomis furnishes an interesting re-
port of "Christian Work in London," as
performed by the Church of England, setting
forth the general methods pursued, especial-
ly for the benefit of the working-people.
Such practical studies of the methods of
Christian work are of immense importance to
Christian workers everywhere, and in ren-
dering an account of them the Andover
Review is doing a service that is worthy of
all praise. The remaining articles on
"Elizabeth Barrett Browning," "The Self-
Revelation of God," and "Morality and Re-
ligion in the Public School," well deserve a
careful perusal. The unfortunate contro-
versy over the "Andover Theology" give
occasion for three editorial notes which place
its opponents in an unpleasant light. The
whole number, including the book reviews, is
fresh.

Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.
Yearly subscription, \$4; Single numbers, 35
cents.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of
Litell's Living Age for the weeks ending
June 11th and 18th contain—The Present
Position of European Politics, and Nature
and Books, Fortnightly Review; German
Life in London, Nineteenth Century; Some
Notes on Colonial Zoology, Contemporary;
Peacock, Temple Bar; At Bosig, Gentleman's
Magazine; Benaboo, and Burma's Ruby
Magazine; Murray's Magazine; Duke Carl of
Rosenold, Macmillan's Magazine; Recol-
lections of Kaiser Wilhelm, Blackwood's;
Our Last Royal Jubilee, Cornhill; The

Gwallor "Find," Spectator; "Off with his
Head," Pall Mall Gazette; The Egyptian Oil
Wells, St. James; May Day as it is and as it
was, Standard; A Result of Education in
India, Morning Post; A Day's Boat Hunting
in Bengal, Field; with installments of "The
Pilgrims," "Het—A Romance of the Bush,"
"Brother Peter," and "Richard Cable," and
Poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large
pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year)
the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for
\$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of
the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies
with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid.
Litell & Co., Boston, are the publishers

Obituaries.

Obituaries to be inserted must be no longer
than three hundred words.

In Memory of Miss Etta K. Prugh.

Never did the Angel of Death come more
unexpectedly and take away from this earth-
ly tabernacle to the "house not made with
hands," the spirit of mortal man; never was
literally verified the declaration that "in the
midst of life we are in death," than was
evinced in the sudden removal from earth to
heaven of the soul of Miss Etta Prugh.
There was scarcely the faintest sign—not a pre-
monition, not a warning note that indicated
her approaching end. True, she had been
slightly ill during the week. But that was
only a transient illness, spoken of indifferently
by herself. If that was the shadow of
death, so faint, so dim were its outlines as to
escape the detection of even a mother's
watchful eye. Even that indisposition had
entirely passed away, and on that beautiful
Saturday, that brightest of June days—bright
with its blue, unclouded sky—bright in the
enjoyment of companionship with friends,
she appeared as healthy, as vigorous, as
cheerful as she ever did. But ere that day
was ended, her earthly life had closed.
About the hour of 3 o'clock, in company
with a sister and two gentlemen friends en-
gaged in a game of tennis on the grounds of
the Orphans' Home, she suddenly fell to the
earth in what was supposed to be an attack
of sunstroke, but what was in reality paralysis
of the heart, and scarcely had tender hands
quickly raised her head, than she breathed
her last. She lay from that moment in the
embrace of death. What a shock, what a
crushing blow was that to relatives and
friends! And yet, since death must come,
who that is prepared to die, would wish it to
come otherwise? There was not a struggle,
not a groan, but calmly, sweetly, painlessly
ebbed out her life, and her immortal soul was
translated from the scene of earthly joys to
the full fruition of joys eternal—"pleasures
more refined." Never did we realize so fully
that death is but a "sleep"—a "blessed
sleep"—as when we looked upon that form,
so peaceful, so life-like in the repose of death.

Miss Etta Prugh was the oldest of three
daughters of Rev. P. C. Prugh, Superinten-
dent of St. Paul's Orphan Home at Butler,
Pa. She was educated at the Seminary at
Oxford, Ohio, her native state, and was re-
ceived into full communion with the Reform-
ed church at Germantown, where her father
was many years pastor. Moving to Butler,
Pa., in the fall of '82 she became identified
with interests which opened up for her a wide
sphere of usefulness. She was teacher in
the Orphan Home, a position which her en-
dowments and her zeal enabled her to fill
with marked acceptance. She was an active
member, and the first President, of the
Young Women's Christian Temperance
Union of the town of Butler, and a series of
resolutions framed by this organization since
her death, published in the county papers,
attests her worth and the esteem in which
she was held. She was a member of the
Foreign Missionary Society of the Reformed
church, and was sent as a delegate to the
General Synod, lately convened at Akron,
Ohio. Her work in the Sunday school,
where she was a faithful teacher, and her
activity in the church of which she was a de-
voted member, made her life full of good
works.

Miss Etta was admirably gifted with parts,
being possessed of an easy, graceful, agree-
able style, a pleasing address, a dignified
demeanor, and an unassuming manner,
which won for her a wide circle of friends.
She could accommodate herself to any cir-
cumstances, and to almost any occasion, and
young as she was, she was looked up to for
advice and counsel, not only in the family,
but in the various organizations to which she
belonged. Her departure from our midst will
long be deeply felt.

The funeral services were conducted at the
Home, the pastor being assisted by several
ministers of the town. It was an occasion
of deepest solemnity to the vast concourse
of people assembled—one of the largest assem-
blages of the kind ever seen in Butler. A
quartet sang most touchingly, to a soft
piano accompaniment, the beautiful hymns—
"Miss Etta's own favorite ones"—"Jesus, Lover
of my Soul," "Jesus I live to Thee," "Asleep
in Jesus," and "It is well."

Slowly and sadly the funeral cortege wend-
ed its way to North Cemetery, and with tears
of sorrow, such as Jesus wept at the grave of
His friend, was laid away, in her last resting-
place, all that is mortal of one who at the
age of 24 years had laid aside her pilgrim's
staff and finished her course. There she
sleeps the sleep of the just, and awaits the
triumphant resurrection morn. God in
heaven look down in mercy upon the grief-
stricken household, and grant unto these his
consolations of His Spirit and grace!

D. N. H.

DIED.—In Baltimore, on the 23rd day of
April, Ashton Krantz, in the 48th year of his
age.

The deceased was an earnest Christian.
He continued faithful to his duties till the
last. Through much weakness and tribula-
tion he entered into the heavenly rest. By a
merciful Father, mother and eleven children
he was spared till this break in the family chain. This means
much when we know that the parents cele-
brated their golden wedding about seven
years ago, and the youngest member of the
family is over 35 years of age. He leaves
a wife and five children to mourn the death
of a kind husband and a faithful father. But
a voice from beyond cheers them with the
triumphant shout of victory coming from
those who die in the Lord. PASTOR.

Religious Intelligence.

Home.

Nearly 7,500 women of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing all denominations, recently sent their delegates to the Church of the Messiah, to organize an auxiliary to the City Mission Society.

The Baptist Orphanage and the Baptist Home in Philadelphia have each received a legacy of \$5,000 under the will of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the widow of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick.

During the past six months the special representative of the Lutheran Board of Church Extension has secured warranty deeds for fifty church sites in new and growing towns in Kansas and Nebraska.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which is to hold its centennial meeting in Philadelphia next year, held its first meeting in this city in 1789; and altogether forty-five meetings have been held in Philadelphia.

Bellevue Hospital, New York, lately received \$7,000, to be used in building a small infirmary for isolated tumor cases, the gift of Mrs. Townsend, who was successfully treated for tumor last year by one of the hospital physicians, Dr. W. G. Wylie.

The Methodist Book Concern, having outgrown the capacity of the property, it is intended to sell the Mulberry street and Broadway property, New York, and erect buildings adapted to the needs of the Methodist publishing interests. Such a building can now be put up free from debt.

The American Bible Society reports the entire circulation for the year ending March 31st, at 1,447,270 volumes, of which \$21,356 were distributed in foreign lands. And each volume of the million and a half went out with the divine promise stamped upon it, "My word shall not return to me void."

At the late annual meeting of the American Tract Society, the reports of the officers were submitted and approved. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year \$330,872.58, and expenditures, \$329,593.04, leaving a balance of \$1,279.54. At the close of his report the venerable Treasurer announced his desire to retire from the office, stating that he was on account of his age. He said "that I had great pleasure in saying that he had been connected with the Society for sixty years." The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year: Donations and legacies were \$74,630.83; sales, etc., were \$226,035.82; rents, \$15,317.97; the total is \$315,984.62. The balance in hand on April 1st, 1886, was \$6,887.96—\$4,000 for re-investment, and \$5,000 a temporary loan. The grand total of all these assets is \$330,872.58. The expenditure in the manufacture, purchase, and issuing of publications was \$172,646.12 during the year. For colportage and colporteur agencies and depositaries the expenses were \$53,694.07. Foreign cash appropriations were \$6,400. The service and expenses of district secretaries was \$112,128.59. Interest and taxes cost \$9,783.05, and \$50.00 was paid towards reducing a mortgage. The funds invested were \$27,464.57. All other expenditures were \$22,122.30, making a grand total of \$329,593.04, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,279.54. The number of volumes issued of tracts during the year was 207,800, making a total of 61,021,940 pages.

Foreign.

Bishop Wilkinson, during his recent visit to Dresden, received a letter requesting him to extend his episcopal ministrations to the Old Catholics of Austria. He seems to have obtained the consent of the Austrian Government, and the concurrence of the Bishop of London to his doing so; but states it as his opinion that an Old Catholic bishop should be appointed for Austria, for whose support he asks for contributions, as the Old Catholic body in that country has enough to do in maintaining its priests.

Missionary work in West Africa has been wonderfully successful. The *Gleaner*, speaking only of that part of it which is connected with the Church Missionary Society, enumerates seven European missionaries and forty native clergy (one of them a bishop and two archdeacons), with 9,000 communicants, and 7,000 scholars in ninety schools and seminaries; there were 1,228 baptisms in the past year. Yet the Bishopric of Sierra Leone was not founded till 1852; the Yoruba country was untouched till 1842; and the Niger district received its first missionaries only in 1857, when no one dreamed that the youth helping Mr. Kissling in Fourah Bay College would be known all over the Christian world in 1887 as one who, for a quarter of a century, has well filled the position of the first native African bishop since the days of the early Church.

It will gratify those who have followed the fortunes of Bishop Taylor's missionary enterprises, says the New York *Sun*, to learn that his advance guard has reached the goal in the depths of Africa towards which he has so long been struggling. Before his pioneer band of missionaries left this country, the Bishop declared his ambition to plant his stations among the remarkable tribes that Wissmann had described. Towards this region along the Upper Kasai and its tributaries his chain of stations from the sea has been steadily lengthening. His new steel steamer has started from England for the Congo to take the newly discovered water route to the populous street villages of which Wissmann and Kund have informed us. Meanwhile Dr. Harrison, one of the party that Bishop Taylor led up the Congo in July last, has reached Lubumbashi, the new station of the Congo State. He is one of the two physicians who have followed the Bishop to Africa, and he is now established among natives who fully justify Wissmann's enthusiastic description.

The religious statistics of Prussia, taken in December 1885, have been published. According to these the Protestants number 18,243,587 persons, or 64.42 per cent. of the total population; the Catholics, 9,621,624, or 33.97 per cent. (of these 1,437 being members of the Greek orthodox Church); the Jews, 155,000, or 0.55 per cent. belonging to other Christian denominations; 366,543, or 1.30 per cent. Jews; 155 confessing other religions; 3,529 making no statement of their religious views. Of the "other Christians" 4,711 are Brethren, 13,022 belong to the Apostolic Church (Irvingians), 22,728 Baptists, 13,948 Mennonites, 2,321 Methodists, Quakers, or Presbyterians, 1,372 members of the Established Church of Eng-

land, 23,618 called themselves Dissenters, members of Free churches, Christian Catholics, Mormons, etc. According to statistics published by the Seventh Day Adventists, that each is now working in America, Switzerland, Norway, England and Austria. They publish twenty-three religious periodicals in English, German, French, Danish, Swedish, Italian and Roumanian. More than two hundred ministers are in their employ.

THE DECEITFULNESS OF ALCOHOL.

Millions of people, when they feel a little out of sorts, take some alcoholic drink or other, either as a beverage or as medicine. Almost at once they think they feel better. As soon as the stimulus loses its power they feel badly again, and so they again resort to the alcoholic dose because, as they thought it made them better when they first took it, it may make them better again. Doctors deceive themselves and their patients by prescribing alcoholic doses. The patients generally like it, too, and so the doctors continue on prescribing for them what they like. Few are cured and many are made tipplers to their permanent disadvantage.

Alcohol is at best nothing but a stimulant. That is not what chronic nervous sufferers want. They want permanent strength to throw off and resist disease. They want a real vitalizer; and such a vitalizer is found in Compound Oxygen. The merits of this vitalizer have for many years been abundantly tested. There is no secret about it. The history of the army of the relieved is fully on record so that all may read it. It is well worth reading, either by sick people or well. To obtain it write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. It will be sent to any address free of charge.

Why is a drawn tooth like a thing no longer remembered? Because it is out of the head.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.

It was a railroad man who wrote the poem in which occurs "The deadly you pass tree."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

For Impaired Vitality.
Dr. F. Skilleen, Pulaski, Tenn., says: "I think it is a reliable medicine for impaired vitality."

Mrs. Rachel C. Whitley, wife of Dr. Albert Whitley, of Frederica, Del., died suddenly last week of pulmonary apoplexy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BEAUTY OF SKIN & SCALP RESTORED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES.
NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL COMPARABLE TO THE CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing, torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP, 50c. Prepared by the PUTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.
'GATESAJAR.'
The great S.S. Music Book. Unlimited price from everywhere. Single copy, 35 cents; \$3.50 per dozen; \$30 per hundred. To Superintendents looking for a change in Singing Books. Give the name and location of your school.
J. H. KURZENKAR & SONS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Conventions, Assemblies, Institutes, Normals.
These may all, from the large stock of Oliver Ditson & Co., be supplied with the best books for convention singing. Send for lists. All inquiries cheerfully answered. Correspondence solicited.
Convention Singing Books.
APPOGRAPH, 4c.; ZERRAHN, INDEX, 5c., Zerrahn. Books made up for purpose of convention singing. 3000 different pieces of music in octavo form, for chorus singing, 5 to 10 cts. each. Send for lists!
Sunday School Assemblies.
VOICES OF PRAISE, 40 cts.; HUTCHINS; SINGING ON THE WAY, 35 cts.; JEWELL & HOLBROOK; SONGS OF PROMISE, 35 cts.; TENNEY & HOFFMAN; SON'S WORSHIP, 35 cts.; EMERSON & SHEPHERD; FRESH FLOWERS, 35 cts.; Emma Pitt. All first class Sunday School books.
School Institutes.
SONG GREETING, 60 cts.; EMERSON—for the Higher School; SONG BELLS, 50 cts.—for Grammar Schools; GEMS FOR LITTLE SINGERS, 30 cts.—for Primary Schools; KINDERGARTEN CHIMES, 30 cts.—for Kindergarten.
ROYAL SINGER, 60 cts., is a book highly successful and much commended as a singing-class book. Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS
Manufacturer's Warehouses, 1428 Chestnut St., Phila.

ESTLEY Organs and Pianos
To those who are using the ESTLEY ORGAN no word of praise or commendation from us is needed to convince them that it is no superior instrument. We do want to say to them is this: "The ESTLEY PIANO is just as thoroughly made, and is guaranteed to give as good satisfaction as the Organ has. If you want a piano, you run NORRIS in buying an Ester. Very low for cash, or on easy monthly payments."
ESTLEY, BRUCE & CO., 18 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Eighth and Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
To our old friends of "The Messenger."
We are CLOSING OUT at GREAT BARGAINS our full line of CARPETINGS, PRIOR TO REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE.

IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE, CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
53 S. Second St., Philadelphia.

WOMEN
Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine combines iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is suitable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly invigorates. It does not blacken the teeth, cause indigestion, or produce constipation—unlike other medicines do. Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNES, 14 Parwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says under date of Dec. 10th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children. I have suffered much since my marriage from indigestion, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

REPUTABLE RELIABLE
BECAUSE
All people of Dyspeptic ways Should resort to lengthen out their days. When Indigestion makes a call, Or Constipation, worse than all, In TAKHAN'S SELTZER health you'll find.

SEASONABLE ATTRACTIONS IN HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS
Our present stock of these goods should attract more than ordinary attention from thrifty housekeepers, as it is even more desirable than usual, both in size and attractiveness. The prices, too, go where you may, in Philadelphia and out of it, are the lowest we have ever known such staple goods to sell for.

We name a few items appropriate to the present stage of the season, as follows:
Floor Linens
In all widths.
From 1 1/2 to 5 yards.
Made heavier and better finished than any we have yet seen.
Stair Linens
In both Damask Patterns and Red Striped Drills
14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 36 inches wide.
Linen Crumb Cloths
In Great Variety.
Sizes:—1 1/2x2 1/2 yards, 2 1/2x3 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x4 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x5 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x6 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x7 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x8 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x9 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x10 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x11 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x12 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x13 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x14 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x15 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x16 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x17 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x18 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x19 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x20 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x21 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x22 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x23 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x24 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x25 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x26 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x27 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x28 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x29 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x30 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x31 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x32 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x33 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x34 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x35 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x36 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x37 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x38 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x39 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x40 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x41 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x42 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x43 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x44 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x45 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x46 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x47 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x48 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x49 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x50 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x51 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x52 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x53 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x54 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x55 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x56 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x57 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x58 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x59 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x60 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x61 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x62 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x63 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x64 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x65 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x66 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x67 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x68 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x69 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x70 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x71 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x72 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x73 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x74 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x75 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x76 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x77 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x78 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x79 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x80 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x81 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x82 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x83 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x84 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x85 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x86 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x87 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x88 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x89 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x90 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x91 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x92 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x93 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x94 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x95 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x96 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x97 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x98 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x99 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x100 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x101 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x102 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x103 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x104 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x105 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x106 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x107 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x108 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x109 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x110 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x111 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x112 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x113 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x114 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x115 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x116 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x117 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x118 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x119 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x120 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x121 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x122 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x123 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x124 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x125 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x126 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x127 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x128 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x129 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x130 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x131 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x132 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x133 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x134 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x135 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x136 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x137 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x138 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x139 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x140 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x141 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x142 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x143 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x144 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x145 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x146 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x147 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x148 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x149 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x150 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x151 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x152 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x153 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x154 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x155 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x156 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x157 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x158 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x159 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x160 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x161 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x162 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x163 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x164 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x165 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x166 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x167 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x168 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x169 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x170 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x171 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x172 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x173 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x174 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x175 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x176 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x177 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x178 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x179 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x180 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x181 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x182 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x183 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x184 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x185 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x186 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x187 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x188 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x189 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x190 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x191 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x192 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x193 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x194 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x195 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x196 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x197 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x198 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x199 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x200 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x201 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x202 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x203 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x204 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x205 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x206 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x207 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x208 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x209 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x210 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x211 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x212 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x213 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x214 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x215 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x216 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x217 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x218 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x219 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x220 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x221 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x222 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x223 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x224 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x225 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x226 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x227 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x228 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x229 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x230 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x231 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x232 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x233 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x234 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x235 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x236 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x237 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x238 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x239 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x240 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x241 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x242 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x243 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x244 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x245 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x246 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x247 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x248 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x249 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x250 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x251 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x252 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x253 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x254 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x255 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x256 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x257 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x258 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x259 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x260 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x261 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x262 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x263 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x264 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x265 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x266 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x267 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x268 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x269 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x270 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x271 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x272 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x273 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x274 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x275 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x276 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x277 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x278 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x279 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x280 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x281 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x282 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x283 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x284 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x285 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x286 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x287 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x288 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x289 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x290 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x291 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x292 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x293 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x294 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x295 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x296 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x297 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x298 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x299 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x300 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x301 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x302 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x303 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x304 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x305 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x306 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x307 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x308 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x309 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x310 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x311 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x312 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x313 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x314 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x315 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x316 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x317 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x318 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x319 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x320 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x321 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x322 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x323 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x324 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x325 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x326 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x327 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x328 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x329 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x330 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x331 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x332 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x333 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x334 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x335 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x336 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x337 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x338 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x339 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x340 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x341 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x342 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x343 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x344 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x345 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x346 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x347 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x348 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x349 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x350 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x351 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x352 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x353 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x354 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x355 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x356 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x357 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x358 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x359 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x360 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x361 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x362 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x363 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x364 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x365 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x366 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x367 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x368 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x369 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x370 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x371 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x372 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x373 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x374 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x375 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x376 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x377 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x378 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x379 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x380 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x381 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x382 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x383 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x384 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x385 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x386 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x387 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x388 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x389 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x390 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x391 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x392 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x393 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x394 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x395 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x396 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x397 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x398 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x399 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x400 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x401 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x402 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x403 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x404 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x405 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x406 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x407 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x408 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x409 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x410 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x411 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x412 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x413 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x414 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x415 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x416 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x417 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x418 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x419 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x420 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x421 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x422 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x423 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x424 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x425 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x426 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x427 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x428 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x429 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x430 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x431 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x432 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x433 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x434 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x435 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x436 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x437 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x438 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x439 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x440 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x441 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x442 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x443 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x444 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x445 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x446 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x447 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x448 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x449 1/2 yards, 3 1/2x450 1/2

